"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are threatening and rain in the morning, clearing in the evening; winds shifting to westerly, colder by night.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN—The British expedition sent to Benin to punish the King for the massacre of a former expedition has captured that city. The King has fled, but the British are pursuing him.—Page 7.

THE LEGISLATURE—In the Senate yesterday Mr. McNulty introduced a resolution for an investigation of the acts of the New York Dock Department. The Assembly passed a number of bills. Superintendent Aldridge sent in a communication urging that the minimum rate of wages for unskilled labor on State work be fixed at 15 cents per hour. A bill is in course of preparation the purpose of which is to pay salaries to certain Brooklyn employes whose appointments were made in violation of the civil service law.—Page 4.

CONGRESS—The Senate yesterday debated the sectarian school question in connection with the Indian Appropriation bill, took up the Loud Postal bill, and criticised the President for vetoing private pension bills. The House passed the General Deficiency bill and took up the Naval Appropriation bill. The Senate is holding back the nomination of Wolcott to be Judge pending charges in connection with the Senatorial election in Delaware. The Senate Committee on Public Lands yesterday began an investigation of the issue of patents to the Perrine land grant in Florida.—Page 3.

Page 1.

At Yerrington, Nev., yesterday the citizens were fearing an Indian outbreak.

Senator Kyle has written a letter favoring Republican control of Senate committees.

It was reported at Louisville last night that August Belmont & Co. had agreed to finance the consolidation of the Kentucky distilleries.

The Cretan insurgents are still fighting, in spite of the presence of the fleet of the powers. Foreign Consuls who went to Selino declare that they were fired upon by Christians, though they carried a white flag.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate a veto of a private pension bill, accompanying it with a message criticising Congress for making bad precedents by granting pensions where they were not deserved.

It was said yesterday that a bill for the establishment of a Department of Commerce and Manufactures would be pushed through Congress at an early day, and that the Cabinet member for the department had been selected in the person of John H. Converse, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Philadelphia.

Page 2.

The work of constructing the platform on which the inauguration ceremonies will be performed was begun in Washington yesterday. The arrangements are said to be satisfactory to all.

At a Harriet Beecher Stowe memorial meeting held in Brooklyn last night, Miss Maria L. Baldwin, Principal of the Agassiz School, in Cambridge, Mass., delivered an address of unusual interest.

Two tournaments were held in connection with the annual meeting of the New York State Chess Association. The one for masters was won by Delmar. In the contest for the other players, W. E. Napier, a sixteen-year-old boy, carried off the first prize.

Honoré F. Lainé, who was for over a year in a Spanish prison in Cuba, reached this city yesterday. He had been sentenced to be executed as a spy, but Ambassador Eustis became interested in his case, and the sentence was changed to imprisonment, and later he was released.

Recorder McDonough of Hoboken yesterday committed to jail August Johnson—sometimes known as A. Jansen and as Count Swedenbourg—for annoying Mrs. E. P. C. Lewis of Hoboken. The fellow has before this been under arrest for annoying prominent families, and at one time was locked up as a lunatic.

Page 3.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures yesterday made a favorable report on the bill for the appointment of Commissioners to an international monetary conference.

A breaking down of party lines in Peekskill has temporarily mixed the political situation, and a bitter contest is being waged for supremacy at the election to be held next month.

The whalemen of Southampton have successfully beached their whale and are engaged in trying out the oil. It will yield thirty barrels of oil and many slabs of whalebone five feet in length. The catch is worth several thousands of dollars.

Page 4.

The thirty-third annual meeting of delegates from Swedenborgian churches was held yesterday.

The new Ninth Regiment Armory, in West Fourteenth Street, was formally opened with a review, parade, and reception.

The gossips around Police Headquarters are speculating as to the result of Chief Conlin's criticism of the Commissioners. The Chief declines to discuss the matter.

A quaint phase of life developed at Bellevue Hospital when a little old woman was admitted, with her little old rocking chair, which she brought from Ireland forty years ago, and from which all the hospital red tape could not separate her.

Page 5.

The report of the Greater New York Commissioners, which accompanied the charter sent to the Legislature, included several supplementary acts and Constitutional amendments found to be necessary. It set forth in detail the reasons and facts which influenced the commission in adopting the various commissions, and the extent to which existing laws had been used in framing the document.

Page 7.

Six members of an organized gang of car thieves, whose leader was a woman, were captured by the Louisville police yesterday.

The Daughters of the Revolution opened their congress in Washington yesterday. Mrs. Stevenson, wife of the Vice President, welcomed them to the city.

Mrs. Alexander Salvini arrived here yesterday from Italy. She is not in good health and needs rest. She thinks harsh criticisms made in Chicago preyed upon her husband's mind and hastened his death.

The City History Club entertained its younger members at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon. Two short plays were presented. "Thundercloud, the Sioux Chief," danced and uttered war cries, and Richard Watson Gilder delivered an address on "Patriotism."

Page 8.

"Jimmie" Handler defeated Austin Gibbons in fifteen rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club last night.

It is said the only concession for a railroad from Lake Nicaragua to the Atlantic coast is held by two New Yorkers.

The Underhill Society of America held its annual meeting in the Friends' Seminary in this city yesterday. It was the anniversary of the birth of Nathaniel Underhill, who was born in 1663.

The Rev. Mr. Banks, at a Prohibition banquet, said the tide of prohibition was on the ebb, that there were many church members who drank, and he had been told of a prominent young minister who drank too much at a wedding feast.

W. S. French of the Morris Wheelmen won first prize yesterday afternoon in the cross-country run of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. The six men who came in first in a bunch were disqualified because they did not check at the final checking place.

The twenty-first annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club began yesterday at the Madison Square Garden. The Garden was crowded with visitors all day. J. Pierpont Morgan had remarkable success with his collies, winning twenty-eight prizes altogether.

Four American sailors sent home by the United States Consul at Southampton arrived on the St. Paul. Edward Mitchell told a story of shanghaiing on the Nova Scotian ship George T. Hay. He has had enough of the sea, he said, and wishes to go to his home, in Florida.

Page 11.

The funeral of Walter S. Neilson was held at the First Presbyterian Church. A number of members of the Stock Exchange attended the services.

Page 12.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated yesterday by a reception in London, a dinner in Paris, and a dance in Berlin.

Rough passages were reported by the transatlantic steamships. The American liner St. Paul was a day late. The Adriatic of the White Star Line was two days late. This ship was obliged to lay to for several hours one day of the voyage.

The death of Chauncey Johnson, or "Old Chauncey," in the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, has closed a criminal career in burglary and sneak thieving which dates back certainly forty-five years. He was seventy-two years old.

One of the most interesting features of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition will be the exhibit to be made by women. Their building will be patterned after the Hermitage of Jackson, and all kinds of women's work will be shown.

The observance of Washington's Birthday was very general, business being nearly all suspended, and flags being displayed throughout the city and harbor. The celebration took many forms, including parades, dinners, dances, and anniversary meetings, and many kinds of outdoor sports.

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CHICAGO TUNNEL CAVES IN.

Thirty Workmen Narrowly Escape Death—Contractor's Loss Heavy.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Thirty workmen narrowly escaped death in the Sixty-eighth Street water tunnel this afternoon by the caving in of the shell almost midway between the intermediate and outer cribs, two miles distant from each other. Within a few minutes the tunnel was filled with water, but the workmen all reached the shaft in time and were saved.

The inrush of water at a time when the work was almost completed will result in immense loss to the contractors, who already had experienced a great deal of trouble in the undertaking. It is feared the cave may necessitate the building of a new tunnel between the cribs, although Assistant City Engineer Wilcox, who was at the scene soon after the disaster, said to-night he believed the matter could be remedied by air pressure. At any rate the delay will be great.

The burst to-day was the result of an explosion of gas in the tunnel two weeks ago, when two of the workmen were seriously burned. Ross, McRae & Ross are the contractors, and will suffer the loss.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN NEVADA.

People of Mason Valley Ask Protection Against the Piutes.

CARSON, Nev., Feb. 22.—Excitement was caused here this morning by a message from the white settlers at Yerrington, in Mason Valley, fifty miles from Carson, calling for fifty stands of arms, to be sent by special train.

A Piute Indian was killed by a white man. The Indians became enraged, and sent runners to the Walker River Reservation, which is part of the Pyramid Lake Reservation. All the male Indians from Walker River came into Mason Valley, after having sent the squaws to the mountains.

Gov. Sadler sent Adjt. Galusha on a special train this morning to investigate the trouble and report immediately. There is a probability that the militia will demur against a call on account of the State having failed to pay salaries, although a bill appropriating funds to that account has been favorably reported by a committee and is now pending before the Legislature.

However, it is said there will be no trouble about the militia responding should their presence at the scene be deemed urgent.

Yerrington is ten miles from Wabuska, the latter place a station on the Carson and Colorado Railroad.

THE COLORADO SNOW SLIDES.

Railroad Trains Delayed and Great Damage Done.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 22.—The Colorado Mountain railroads are endeavoring to keep their trains moving, but it is with considerable difficulty. They no sooner clear a dozen snowslides from some canyon road before half a dozen more come down the side of the mountain, and pile up the débris higher than ever.

The first train arrived in Aspen to-day since Friday, and for three days it has been bucking snow in the Grand Canyon, near Glenwood Springs. The storm shifted its course to-night, and the snow is falling faster than ever. Since Friday eleven feet on the level has fallen. A slide came down Aspen Mountain this evening and swept away John Kauble, an ore hauler, and his team. He escaped, but his horses were killed.

In the Ouray district the snow is deeper than at Aspen, and avalanches occur three and four times a day. One carried away Henry Jones and a pack train of eleven jacks, every one of the latter being killed.

On Chumbres Hill, between Durango and Alamosa, the snow is fifteen feet deep, which breaks the record for twelve years.

CORCORAN ART GALLERY.

Opening of the New and Magnificent Building in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The new and magnificent Corcoran Art Gallery, at the corner of Seventeenth Street and New York Avenue, N. W., was thrown open to the public to-night. No formalities were observed in the opening other than the issuance of 3,000 invitations to persons prominent in the scientific, social, and political circles of the Capital.

It was nearly three years ago when the cornerstone of the Art Gallery was laid. It is built entirely of white marble, and in the Neo-Grecian style of architecture. It is 200 by 125 feet, and its exterior is of stately simplicity. The various pieces of sculpture and the many magnificent paintings that adorned the rooms and walls of the old Corcoran Gallery, on Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth Street, together with many new figures, have been placed in the new gallery.

Among the new statues of most interest is a group of two figures representing the "Visitation of St. Elizabeth," from the Louvre; a gigantic figure in armor of Arthur, King of England, the cast of which was molded from one of the bronze figures surrounding the sarcophagus of Maximilian I. in the Franciscan church at Innsbruck; a splendid seated figure of Poseideppos, the last of the poets of the new Attic comedy, 291 B. C., taken from the Vatican in Rome; the celebrated "Galatian and Wife," also from Rome, and the beautiful winged figure of Nike, from Samothrake.

THREE VETOES OF PENSIONS

President Cleveland Gives His Reasons for Withholding His Approval of Special Bills.

THEY SET A BAD PRECEDENT.

Widows of Soldiers Who Remarry Should Not Be Restored to the Rolls—Two Cases Where It Appears There Was No Pensionable Disability.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—In sending to the Senate to-day his veto of a bill to pension Maria Somerlat, a remarried widow of a volunteer soldier, President Cleveland took occasion to define and defend his pension policy, as follows:

"The rule governing the operation of general pension laws which forfeits a widow's pension on her remarriage seems so reasonable and just, and its relaxation must necessarily lead to such a departure from just principles and to such vexatious pension administration, that I am convinced it ought to be strictly maintained.

"I hope I may be permitted to call the attention of the Senate to the increasing latitude clearly discernible in special pension legislation. It has seemed to me so useless to attempt to stem the tide of this legislation by Executive interference that I have contented myself with non-acquiescence in numerous cases where I could not approve.

"There have been already presented to me for Executive action during the present session of Congress 206 special pension bills, of which I have actually examined 115. The entire number of such bills that have become laws during the four sessions of the Congress since March 4, 1893, is 391. Some of these presented at the present session are not based upon the least pretext that the death or disability involved is related to army service, while in numerous cases it is extremely difficult satisfactorily to discover such relationship.

"There is one feature of this legislation which I am sure deserves attention. I refer to the great number of special bills passed for the purpose of increasing the pensions of those already on the rolls. Of the 115 special pension bills which I have examined since the beginning of the present session of the Congress, 58 granted or restored pensions and 57 increased those already existing, while the appropriation of money necessary to meet these increases alone exceeds considerably the amount required to pay the original pensions granted or restored by the remaining 58 bills.

"I cannot discover that these increases are regulated by any rule or principle, and when we remember that there are nearly a million pensioners on our rolls and consider the importunity for such increase that must follow the precedents already made, the relation of the subject to a justifiable increase of our National revenues cannot escape attention.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

The Senators Object.

When the message had been read it was attacked by several Senators. Among others, Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) sneered at the idea of the small aggregate amount of all the pension bills passed at this Congress as compared with the amount paid to "the bond syndicate"; Mr. Gallinger referred to Mr. Cleveland's vetoes of pension bills as "trivial and foolish," and Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) asserted that such private pension bills had never been questioned until the modern method of finding fault with them came in vogue. The veto was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Vetoes of House Bills.

President Cleveland returned to the House to-day, without his approval, two bills—one granting a pension to Mrs. Mary Freeman, the other a pension to Mrs. Mary A. Viel.

The President, in his message, shows that Mrs. Freeman was the widow of Andrew V. Pritchard, a Mexican war soldier. She received a pension as his widow for five years, when she married John Freeman. His two minor children were, however, placed on the rolls to receive pensions until they became of age. Freeman died twenty-five years ago, and it is now proposed to restore his widow to the pension roll because of her first husband's services as a soldier. The President maintains that he is not willing, even by inaction, to be charged with acquiescence in what seems to be such an entire departure from the principle as well as the sentiment connected with reasonable pension legislation.

The other veto is somewhat similar in outline. It is the case of a woman whose husband, Major W. D. Sanger, served in the late war. He died in 1872. His widow made no application for pension, and three years later became the wife of Paul Viel. Eight years later he died, and it is now proposed to pension her as the widow of Major Sanger.

The President finds an additional objection to approving this bill. He does not find that Sanger's death was due to his army service. No such claim was ever presented. On the contrary, the Senate Committee on Pensions distinctly stated that "there is no proof that the soldier contracted disease in the service, or that he died of pensionable disabilities."

TEXAS ANTI-TRUST LAW BEATEN

Held to be Unconstitutional in the Standard Oil Case.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 22.—In the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Judge Swayne of the Northern District of Florida, sitting by appointment in the litigation known as the Standard Oil combine against the Texas anti-trust law, this morning handed down his opinion.

He decides against the State and declares the law unconstitutional.

Attorney General Crane of Texas announced that he would appeal from the decision to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A Bridegroom in Jail.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22.—Bud Roy stole lead pipe with which to buy himself a wedding outfit. He was to be married to-day, but cannot persuade the jailer to let him go. Roy was arrested Saturday for robbery, and was at once released on bond furnished by Carrie Stoll, whom he was to have married. When the case was called in the Police Court to-day and continued, Judge Thompson refused to allow the bond to stand, requiring a new one. Being unable to give it, Roy was not married.

KENTUCKY DISTILLERY TRUST.

Report that August Belmont & Co. Will Finance the Combination.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—It is reported here to-night that August Belmont & Co. of New York have agreed to finance the consolidation of the 515 distilleries in Kentucky with a capital of $15,000,000.

INDIANA ANTI-TRUST BILL.

The Glass Manufacturers Alone Are Affected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The House has passed the Linck bill, which is a copy of the Georgia anti-trust law, with the exception that the bill reads so that it regulates only "those who control the output," and hence strikes at manufacturers only.

This has been done to relieve the wholesalers and jobbers, whose association controls prices in this State.

The Glass Trust, recently organized in Chicago, is almost the only combination that will suffer by the bill in this State. This measure is expected to pass.

There will be no railroad legislation of importance at this session.

STEEL RAILS FOR COLORADO.

Heavy Orders Placed with the Carnegie and Illinois Mills.

DENVER, Feb. 22.—The Colorado as well as the Eastern railways took advantage of the decline in the price of steel rails, and ordered to the extent of 27,000 tons at prices ranging between $16 and $18 per ton.

Of this the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf gets 6,000 tons, the Denver and Rio Grande 5,000, the Colorado Midland 1,000, and the Florence Southern 15,000 tons for the construction of a new line from Florence to Silver Cliff. With the exception of the latter line, the orders are for renewals.

The orders are divided between the Carnegie and Illinois Companies.

A LUCKY IDAHO TAILOR.

Stock Given Him for a Suit of Clothes Makes His Fortune.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 22.—About two weeks ago a miner offered Morris Yenzel, a Moscow, Idaho, tailor, a handful of mining stocks for a suit of clothes. Yenzel refused and said that five years ago a miner gave him 5,000 shares of stock, then supposed to be worth 1 cent a share, for a suit of clothing. He never realized anything on the stock.

A few days later Yenzel went to the suspended Moscow National Bank for an insurance policy and some other papers deposited there, among which he found the missing 5,000 shares of Leroi stock, now quoted at $8 per share, with accrued dividends.

The Leroi Mine owners have been negotiating with an English syndicate for the sale of the property, but the latter declined to accept the mine without the transfer of every share of stock so far issued. This lot of 5,000 shares was long advertised for, but now there will be no obstacle to the sale of the property if the owners come to Yenzel's terms.

He demands $20 a share, or $100,000 for the whole, and will probably get it.

DROWNED IN THE HUDSON RIVER

An Unknown Man Run Over by a West Shore Train.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 22.—David H. Hasbrouck of Milton was drowned in the Hudson River yesterday, and an unknown man, presumably Arthur Connelly of St. Remy, N. Y., was run over and killed by a West Shore train. Both accidents happened near this city.

Hasbrouck is a son of Arvilla Hasbrouck, a widow residing at Milton. He walked across on the ice to visit Seaman Hunt, at Wappinger's Falls. On his return, which was after dark last night, he broke through a short distance from short, and after struggling half an hour, sank and was drowned. Station Agent George V. Russell of Camelot, William F. Gill, and Joseph C. Polster made a heroic attempt to rescue Hasbrouck, and narrowly escaped drowning themselves. They broke through a number of times, but pulled each other out by means of a rope which each used in turn to aid his companion. Hasbrouck's cries and pleading were pitiful to hear. The rescuing party got near enough to him to throw him a rope, but he was too weak to hold it.

ALGER TO TAKE LAMONT'S HOUSE

It Is Well Adapted for Official Entertaining.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—It is settled that Gen. Alger, who will step into the shoes of Secretary Lamont, will also step into his house. It is to remain just as it is, with the furnishings.

It is quite well adapted for official entertaining, comfortably old-fashioned in appearance and construction. The hall is in the centre of the house. On the right side is the Secretary's library, and to the left a cozy reception room leads into a larger room, which is used for a music room and opened for official entertainments.

The rooms on the upper floors are commodious, and there is the added advantage of a balcony in the rear, which has been inclosed when large receptions have been given by Mr. and Mrs. Lamont for the use of the band.

Secretary and Mrs. Lamont will leave here early in March for Florida.

Secretary Lamont Going South.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Secretary and Mrs. Lamont will go South immediately after the 4th of March, and will spend four or five weeks traveling. They will take the children with them and keep their car at Palm Beach, Fla., their first stopping place, until a short visit is over there. Later they will make a tour of the Southern cities, stopping, perhaps, the longest at Charleston and Atlanta, and will be home in New York by the last of April.

Johns Hopkins Northwestern Alumni.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The Northwestern Association of Alumni of Johns Hopkins University held its annual meeting and banquet to-day at the Great Northern Hotel. Charles H. Haskins of the University of Wisconsin was chosen President and Henry W. Price of Chicago Secretary.

At 1:30 o'clock the members and guests sat down to the annual dinner. Prof. Haskins presided, and made the address of welcome. Addresses were also made by Judge Ewing, J. Carleton Lee, Albion W. Small, Harris Hancock, Lessing Rosenthal, and John A. Scott.

A NINTH CABINET MEMBER

John H. Converse Said to Have Been Chosen for the Department of Commerce and Manufactures.

A CONTINGENT OFFER MADE.

The Bill for the New Department to be Pushed Through Congress at an Early Date—Col. McCook Expected at Canton To-day.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—Capt. George Johnson of New York, a member of the Resolutions Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, who is in this city for a few days, is authority for the statement that Senator Frye's bill to establish a Department of Commerce and Manufactures, now pending in the United States Sente, will be passed by Congress, and that the additional member of President-elect McKinley's official family has already been chosen.

The head of the new department, it is said, will be Mr. John H. Converse, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia. He has received an offer of the place from Major McKinley, it is asserted, contingent, of course, on the passage and approval of the bill.

Considerable pressure was brought to bear upon Mark Hanna, it is stated, to accept the new portfolio, but that, like that of the Post Office Department, was not to his liking.

Senator Frye of Maine, W. Elroy Curtis of the Bureau of American Republics, and Theodore C. Search, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, were named and each had strong backing for the place. Mr. Search, it is said, withdrew from the race in favor of Mr. Converse, who then received the undivided support of the Manufacturers' Association. The association insisted from the beginning that the department be entirely free of politics, and that a thorough business man be placed in charge.

Mr. Search probably realized that if he remained in the contest the aims of the association of which he is the head would be defeated, and when the proper time came announced himself in favor of Mr. Converse.

Capt. Johnson says he has positive assurances that the bill authorizing the new department will pass both houses and will be approved by the President.

COL. HAY MAY GO TO ENGLAND.

Col. McCook and Mark Hanna Expected at Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Rain kept the President-elect indoors to-day, and the doctor's orders kept visitors away, although there are a score of them at the hotels awaiting an opportunity to tell Major McKinley what they want, and why they want it. Major McKinley is still somewhat indisposed, Mr. Hanna is expected here to-morrow, and Col. J. J. McCook of New York may also be a caller.

The report that Col. John Hay of Washington is to be appointed Ambassador to Great Britain was on the tongues of politicians here to-day, but it could not be verified. Col. Hay is a personal friend of the President-elect, and it is known that Major McKinley entertains a high opinion of his ability and fitness for an important diplomatic station.

Dr. J. A. Enander of Chicago, who is an applicant for the Consul Generalship at Cairo, Egypt, and Wilbur F. Wakeman of New York, paid their respects to the President-elect.

McKINLEY'S UNCLE WANTS OFFICE.

Aspires to be the Postmaster of San Francisco.

MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 22.—B. F. McKinley of San Francisco, an uncle of President-elect McKinley, is in the city visiting Mrs. W. P. Flannigan, a cousin of the next Executive.

He is on his way to Canton, it is understood, to ask to be appointed Postmaster of San Francisco.

He at present is connected with the Post Office, in a position he has held for fifteen years.

ARIZONA GOVERNORSHIP.

Brother of Senator-elect Penrose After the Place.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 22.—The contest for the Governorship of this Territory is now being waged warmly. M. H. McCord of Phoenix and R. A. F. Penrose of Philadelphia have the most adherents.

McCord is backed by the McKinley and sound-money Republicans. He led the fight for McKinley delegates to St. Louis, and afterward for the adoption of the St. Louis platform in the Territorial Convention.

Penrose is backed by the silver Republicans and those who favored the nomination of Allison, Quay, or Morton. His friends are assured his appointment will be urged by Senators Platt and Quay and Senator-elect Penrose, his brother.

MRS. BEECHER SINKING.

It Is Believed She Cannot Live Many Hours.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 22.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher has suffered a relapse and she is again in a sinking condition.

At 10 o'clock to-night Mrs. Scoville, the daughter of Mrs. Beecher, said that her mother was very low, and she did not think that she would survive the night.

For several days past Mrs. Beecher has had a favorable turn, and she was able to sit up in a reclining chair.

She was up this forenoon, but after noon to-day she became worse, and later this afternoon she was rapidly failing.

A Female Press Agent.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Miss Esther Lyons, probably the only woman dramatic press agent, is doing this season's press work for Havlin's Theatre. Like many another business woman, she strayed accidentally into the field in which she is working. Three years ago the manager of the company in which Miss Lyons was playing leading rôles disappeared with the company's funds. The star came to the rescue, took the managerial reins, transacted the advertising business, and kept on with her dramatic work. When the season ended she dropped everything but the press work, securing five of Eugene Robinson's companies on her list. She expects to return to the stage next year in a production of a play of which she is the author. She is a native of New York City and is a young woman of prepossessing manners and appearance.

SHE WILL BE RUTH HARRISON.

Name Selected for the ex-President's Daughter—Presents Received.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—Express wagons drove up to the Harrison homestead at regular intervals to-day to deliver packages from distant friends of the family, and the mail included so many packages that a substitute carrier had to be added.

The packages contained dresses, cloaks, a diminutive ring set in diamonds and opals, and other articles of jewelry.

Among the presents by express was a pair of silver goblets, elegantly chased and lined with gold. It is understood the baby will be called Ruth, though Mr. Harrison would have preferred the name of Mary.

RUSSELL SAGE'S MORTGAGE.

It Is for Fifty Dollars and Is Given by His Brother.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 22.—A mortgage for $50 has been filed in the Recorder's office here in favor of Russell Sage, the New York millionaire. Russell has a brother, Elizur Sage, who, with his family, has lived in the village of Channahon for several years. Russell recently loaned his brother $50. This loan was evidenced by a promissory note, drawing 6 per cent. interest, due May 10, 1897. This note is secured by a mortgage on Elizur Sage's homestead in Channahon, and, after being recorded, it will be sent to Mr. Sage, in New York.

The filing of the mortgage has caused excitement among the money loaners of Joliet, who fear that Russell Sage may be contemplating monopolizing the business in this vicinity.

SPIRIT WARNED HIM OF DEATH.

And a St. Louis Police Inspector Arranged for His Funeral.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—William H. Williams, who has been on the police force for a score of years, and is now Inspector of Police, has grown to be one of the best-known men in the department.

To-day, when he handed his chief a written detail of the preparations for the care of his body after death, there was consternation in the office.

Williams is a spiritualist, and says he has been notified by a friendly spirit that his end is near and to prepare to die. This is the notice he handed Chief Desmond:

"I, William H. Williams, do this day, (Feb. 21,) in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, (1897,) name the following detectives as my official pall bearers, and to be placed as follows: Louis J. Zeigler, at my feet; John Bambrick, first right; James H. Smith, first left; Samuel Allender, second right; James Skidmore, second left; Thomas B. McGrath, third right; William Meany, third left, and James Crowell at my head.

"This is my last request, as I know my time is short on this earth, as I was notified by the spirit that visited me in my room on the third floor of the Four Courts on the night of Feb. 19, 1897.

"Very respectfully,
"WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, Inspector."

NEW SENATE ORGANIZATION.

Senator Kyle Wants Republicans to Control Committees.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Senator Kyle, who has just been re-elected, has written to a friend here as follows:

"It is my belief that no relief will come to business from a Republican Administration. Nevertheless, in the interest of our entire country, I think that we should let the Republicans try to bring relief, and help them in every honest effort. Therefore I shall favor Republican control of the committees and shall offer no obstruction to the passage of a tariff bill."

That is to say, Senator Kyle will not help the Republicans take the Senate offices, but he will vote to have the Republicans control the Senate committees. This is because Senator Kyle believes that the Republicans should assume the responsibility for legislation while there is a Republican President and he claims that this agreement will not change his political standing with the Populists in any degree. He is still a believer in the free coinage of silver, in Government ownership of railroads, and in all of the isms for which Populists are noted.

It is arranged that Secretary of the Senate Cox of North Carolina and Sergeant at Arms Bright of Indiana will hold their places as the Senate officials.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen from Florida northward over the Middle Atlantic States and the lake region and to the north of Montana; it has risen in the Mississippi Valley and thence westward over the Rocky Mountains. An area of low pressure covers the lake region, and a second depression covers the Virginias, Tennessee, and North Carolina. The barometer is highest over Nevada, but it has risen very rapidly over Northern Texas, Indian Territory, and Kansas. It is decidedly colder from the west Gulf coast northward over Kansas, Iowa, and Southern Illinois; it is slightly warmer over the South Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region, and the temperature is rising in Western Montana. Rain has prevailed from the Gulf States northward to the lake region, New York, and Southern New England; snow continues in the northern portions of the lake region, and the weather is generally fair to the west of the Mississippi. The indications are that threatening weather and rain or snow will continue from New England westward over the lower lake region. Rain followed by fair and colder weather will prevail from the lake region southward to the East Gulf States, and generally fair and colder weather is indicated for the Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	14	39	40
6 A. M.	14	38	39
9 A. M.	17	36	38
12 M.	28	35	38
4 P. M.	28	37	41
6 P. M.	31	35	37
9 P. M.	31	34	35
12 P. M.	28	32	34

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37¾
Weather Bureau	36
Corresponding date 1896	24
Corresponding date last twenty years	33

FIRED ON THE CONSULS

Christians Said to Have Attacked the Foreign Representatives in Crete.

BOTH SIDES KILL PRISONERS.

The Insurgents Fighting as Vigorously as Ever in Spite of the Big Squadron of the European Powers.

CANEA, Feb. 22.—The British, Italian, and Russian Consuls, who recently went to Selino to inquire into the situation there, returned to-day, bringing with them 170 Mussulmans who feared to remain in the town.

The Consuls state that they were unable to negotiate with the combatants, who were resolved to fight to the end. Both sides, Moslems and Christians, refused to be hampered with prisoners, and therefore massacred all their enemies who fell into their hands.

Two thousand civilians and 250 Turkish troops, with three guns, are still holding Selino against the Christians, but their position is critical.

When attempting to approach Cadano the Consuls were fired upon by the Christians, despite the fact that they were bearing a white flag. The Christians had been advised of their arrival, and this made their firing on them all the more inexcusable, as they could not plead that they thought the carrying of the white flag was a trick on the part of the Moslems. As they returned to Selino the Christians there fired on their boats. Nobody is reported to have been injured.

Greek troops have saved the lives of a number of Mussulmans who were captured by the insurgents at Kisamo Kastele.

Sixty Turkish soldiers who escaped from Voukoulis, which place is now in the hands of the Christians, have arrived here. Their account of the capture of the place agrees with the report already cabled by the representative of The United Associated Presses.

The insurgents at Halepa have again hoisted the Greek flag, but have not renewed their fire on the Turkish posts, which are about 1,600 yards distant from the town.

It was learned to-night that fifteen Christians were slightly wounded during the bombardment yesterday. Three nuns in a convent adjacent to the insurgents' position were injured.

The Greek warship Hydra landed surgeons and obtained permission to embark the wounded.

It is stated to-day that the forts fired on the insurgents concurrently with the foreign warships.

A Fight on the Greek Frontier.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—A dispatch received here from Salonica states that an indecisive encounter between Turkish redifs or reserves and Greek troops has taken place at Naschlidza, on the Greek frontier. About 180 men were engaged on each side.

INDIGNATION IN ATHENS.

A Meeting Protests Against the Bombardment of Sunday.

ATHENS, Feb. 22.—The indignation caused by the bombardment yesterday of the insurgent position near Canea by the foreign warships has increased, and the action of the powers is denounced on every hand as a gross outrage and a wanton disregard of the rights of Greece. A very largely attended indignation meeting was held to-day, at which strong protests were made against the interference of the powers, who, it was declared, were pitting their might against Greek right. The speakers vehemently asserted that the country was now more firmly resolved than ever to spend its blood and treasure for Crete.

Prime Minister Delyannis addressed the meeting. He declared that the Cabinet was in perfect accord with the Nation. The Government knew its duty fully, and would perform it in the face of every obstacle.

The audience was carried away by the warmly patriotic words of the speakers, who were frequently interrupted by cries for war. There is no denying the fact that the whole Hellenic people are in a temper which would make war welcome, even against overwhelming odds. They are determined to uphold Greek rights and honor, and will persist in helping the Christians in Crete, notwithstanding the attitude of the powers in supporting the Turks.

It is reported that Col. Smolentz, Minister of War, has resigned.

M. Skouzes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited the Foreign Ministers to-day and protested against the bombardment and the consequent encouragement of the Turks.

It is stated that several Christians were killed or wounded by the shells fired by the foreign warships, and that great damage was done to property.

One hundred Turkish prisoners, including several officers, are in the camp of Col. Vassos, the commander of the Greek Army of occupation.

Korakas, a Greek, at the head of 5,000 Cretans, has invested the town of Heraklion. He has cut the water supply, and has summoned the place to surrender, promising protection to those who do so.

Eight hundred Turkish troops will leave for Heraklion and Canea to-morrow. The transports conveying them will be convoyed by British and Italian cruisers to prevent interference with them by the Greek warships.

ANARCHY IS INCREASING.

So Says Admiral Pottier, Commanding the French Fleet.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—A dispatch was received at the Ministry of Marine to-day from Admiral Pottier, commanding the French warships off Canea, Iseland of Crete, in which he says that Anarchy is rapidly increasing in the island, and that the foreign Admirals are agreed and have so informed their respective Governments that they cannot longer be answerable for the avoidance of conflicts unless they are authorized to prevent Greece from landing provisions, and the powers compel Greece to withdraw her troops and warships.

Admiral Pottier also says that before the firing of the foreign warships began yesterday the Admirals made repeated protests to the insurgents against their attacking the town of Canea. The insurgents, paying no heed to the protests, advanced upon the town, whereupon the British, German, Austrian, and Russian warships opened fire and continued the bombardment of the insur-

gent position until the Greek flag was lowered.

GREECE CANNOT DRAW BACK.

Ready for War with Turkey on the First Provocation.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Athens correspondent of The Chronicle telegraphs that Greece will instantly declare war if the Turkish troops give provocation. He adds that it would be impossible to exaggerate the intensity of national feeling. Greece cannot and will not draw back. If she did there would be neither a crown nor a government in twenty-four hours. The correspondent admits that the opposition in the Greek Parliament is partly answerable for the warlike demonstrations.

The Daily Mail has a dispatch from Athens stating that the German Legation there is guarded by marines.

A dispatch to The Times from Heraklion states that the Mohammedans in the vicinity of Hierapetra were given a safe conduct to the latter place on condition that the Moslems in the town allow the Christians to depart unmolested. The Moslems have broken faith, and are detaining 150 Christians as hostages. The Bishop has urgently appealed to the Consuls of Heraklion to procure the liberation of the detained Christians.

The dispatch adds that the Mohammedans are pillaging the shops of the Christians.

The correspondent revives the story of the massacre of Mohammedans at Sitia, despite the denials given to it. Peasants who have arrived at Heraklion declare that 1,147 were killed through treachery.

Greek Mass Meeting To-night.

A mass meeting will be held to-night at 8 o'clock at Chickering Hall for the purpose of affording an opportunity for the expression of public opinion for Greece and Crete. Among those who have been asked to be Vice Presidents are Charles A. Dana, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, Seth Low, and Joseph F. Daly. Admission will be free, and no contribution will be asked. The Greeks of this city will assemble at the City Hall and march in a body, some in native costume, to Chickering Hall.

Austrian Warships for Canea.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—Five Austrian warships sailed from Pola for Canea on Saturday. The powers have agreed that the granting of autonomy to the Island of Crete must be preceded by a complete cessation of Greek interference in the island.

The Greek Troops in Crete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 22.—The Porte has obtained information that the total number of Greek troops now in Crete is 8,000. Photiades Pasha has again been offered the Governorship of Crete, and has finally accepted the position.

Moslems Killed in Crete.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch to The Central News from Constantinople says that official reports from Crete say that the total number of Moslems, men, women, and children, who have been killed during the present troubles in that island is over 27,000, and that twenty-five Moslem villages have been pillaged and burned.

Italy to Pacify Crete.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Gaulois says that the powers have agreed to intrust to Italy the authority to pacify and administer the affairs of the Island of Crete pending the establishment of constitutional autonomy for the island.

POWERS ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

Legislators of Great Britain, Germany, and France Want to Know About Crete.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Labouchère (Radical) moved to adjourn with a view of discussing the situation in Crete, and the motion was seconded by Mr. John Dillon, the leader of the Irish National Party.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and the Government leader in the House, opposed the motion, and in the course of his remarks said that there was absolute unanimity among the powers to avoid war. When they saw the masters of the colossal armies of Europe moved with the deepest anxiety lest war should be declared, surely it was not for authorities upon international affairs like Mr. Labouchère and Mr. Dillon to say that such fears were illusory. [Cries of "Oh! Oh!"] The united forces were responsible for peace, and the naval action which they took at Canea yesterday was forced upon them in the interests of peace. Mr. Balfour expressed hope that debate on Mr. Labouchère's motion would stop where it was, as it would not serve the interests of Europe, nor would it benefit Greece or Crete.

Sir William Harcourt, leader of the Opposition, said that the country ought to know whether the Government was acting upon its old formula, the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and if it was doing so, he protested against it. To detach Crete from the rule of the Turk was the only policy worthy of Great Britain, and he hoped that such a policy would be pursued. The Liberals in the House of Commons, he declared, would continue to protest against any other policy until the emancipation of Crete was accompmlished. To take up arms against a people who were rightly fighting for their freedom would not be tolerated by the country.

Prior to the introduction of Mr. Labouchère's motion to adjourn, Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that the proclamation issued by Col. Vassos, commanding the Greek troops in Crete, had promised peace to the inhabitants of the island. So far, however, the presence of the Greek troops in Crete had had an opposite effect, and it was extremely unlikely that the powers would delegate to Greece the duty of keeping peace between the Moslems and the Christians in that island. The international squadron, he declared, had no option but to forcibly prevent the insurgents from making an attack upon Canea, as they had done yesterday. [Cries of "Oh!" and "Shame!"]

Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, who was Secretary of State for War in the Ministry of Lord Rosebery, asked that the House be furnished with a copy of the instructions which had been given to the Admiral commanding the British warships at Canea, and said that the House would be glad to know whether his instructions bound him to do anything which the concerted European powers directed.

Mr. Balfour said he would inquire whether the instructions forwarded to the British Admiral could be produced. He would say, however, that the Admiral was not bound to act with the other powers against his own judgment.

Sir Charles Dilke, Liberal, said that the Greeks had reason to believe that Great Britain had twice led the concert of Europe to prevent them from getting what they otherwise would have obtained. The feeling of the country, he declared, was almost unanimously on the side of the Greeks.

Mr. Labouchère's motion was rejected by a vote of 243 to 125.

IN THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

The Government Asked to Explain Its Attitude Toward Crete.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—In the Reichstag to-day the Government was interrogated as to the attitude of Germany in the matter of the situation in Crete. Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that the first task of Germany in Crete would be to secure the restoration of peace in the island and remove the danger of war which has been created by Greece's rupture of international law. Germany, he said, had no direct interest in the Orient. [Applause from the members of the right.] She was mainly interested in the preservation of the peace of Europe. The powers, he added, would now endeavor to put a stop to the extension of hostilities and obtain a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties in Crete. He was not in a position at the present time to communicate to the chamber the character of the diplomatic negotiations in progress, but he would assure the House that Germany was responding to the demands of justice and humanity.

Continuing, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein declared it to be imperative that the occupation of the Island of Crete by Greece should be promptly suppressed. The integrity of Turkey, he said, would certainly be upheld by the powers, though some measure of autonomy would be granted to the island.

Dr. Lieber, on behalf of the Centre Party, expressed full confidence in Baron Marschall von Bieberstein and the policy of the Foreign Office.

Herr Richter, leader of the Radical section bearing his name, said that he approved the proposal of Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, that autonomy be granted to Crete, and that one of the Princes of Greece be made Governor of the island. He further said that he disapproved the proposal that the Greek troops be compelled to evacuate the island.

FRANCE SEEKS FOR KNOWLEDGE.

Her Action Toward Crete Discussed in the Chamber.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Government was sharply questioned by the Socialist leaders MM. Jaures and Millerand and others in regard to the situation in Crete, and in the course of the ensuing discussion of various motions the Government's general policy in the East was severely criticised. In reference to Crete, MM. Jaures and Millerand, who were supported in their views by a number of other Deputies, held that the manifestations in favor of the severance of the island from Turkish rule which had been made by the French students were in full accord with the generous and humanitarian sympathies of France, and declared that if Crete should be left to the Sultan for the renewal of massacres in the island civilized Europe would be alone guilty of the outpouring of blood.

Replying to the interpellations M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, read the obligation of France to co-operate with the other nations of Europe. Crete, he declared, had been placed in the hands of the powers, who would not restore the authority of the Sultan in the island, but who would not infringe the integrity of Turkey. The will of Europe would be forcibly imposed upon Greece, and also upon Turkey. Greece's intervention in Crete was capable of exciting a general war. The powers would know how to check such ambition.

In conclusion, M. Hanotaux said it would be necessary to effect reforms in the entire East without the co-operation of the Sultan.

PREVIOUS TROUBLES IN CRETE.

How the Islanders Have Struggled for Annexation to Greece in Years Gone By.

From The London Daily Mail.

Crete, the "Jewel of the Levant," is an island measuring in length 156 miles, and in breadth from 7 to 30 miles, its total area being 3,326 square miles, or about twice the size of Hampshire. It is for the most part mountainous, the loftiest peak being Mount Ida of classic fame, now called Upiloriti, which rises to a height of 8,000 feet. The population numbers about 205,000 Christians of the Greek Church, and about 80,000 Mohammedans. Both Moslems and Christians are of Greek descent and speak the Hellenic tongue.

The Cretans have been always regarded as a turbulent race and difficult to rule. With good government Crete ought to flourish. It has one of the finest harbors in the Mediterranean, Suda Bay, which has often been the rendezvous for the British fleet during various crises in the East. Its principal towns are Candia, (14,000 inhabitants,) Retimo, (8,000,) and Khama, or Canea, (23,000,) where the Governor and foreign Consuls reside.

Crete had known many masters within historical times, until it was conquered by the Ottoman Turks from the Venetians in 1669. During the present century many attempts have been made by the Cretans to throw off the Turkish yoke. In 1821 the Greek war of independence was heralded by an outbreak in Crete, which when Greece had regained her freedom was handed back to Turkish rule. A rebellion ensued, which lasted three years, and cost the Turkish and Egyptian Treasuries some 6,000,000 Turkish pounds. Then a scheme of reform was drawn up, which was known as the Organic Statute, and conceded a large measure of self-government to the Cretans. Owing, however, to its complicated character, it never worked satisfactorily, the judicial system and its representative Assembly being reduced to impotence. Hence in 1877, when the Russians advanced on Constantinople, the time was ripe for another insurrection. A cry for union with Greece went up, and after the treaty of San Stefano, in which Hellenic aspirations were ignored, things became critical. But the time had passed for active movements, and Crete lost the substantial concession which might have been embodied in the treaty of Berlin had the insurrection begun earlier.

In 1878 rebellion raged throughout the island, and the Porte, exhausted by the late war, through the mediation of England signed the pact of Halepa, by which it was sought to give Crete a large measure of autonomy. Again the machinery worked badly, and the finances of the country were on the road to bankruptcy. In 1889 another insurrection took place, accompanied with rapine and pillage, and the Christians were worsted, losing many of the privileges they had won in previous revolts.

Under the régime then instituted, the difficulties of the country were aggravated, the deficit increased, the salaries of public functionaries fell into arrears, the gendarmerie became disorganized, and crime multiplied. The appointment of Karatheodory Pasha in March last year was the occasion of much irritation, and the smoldering embers of revolt took fire. He was replaced by Turkhan Pasha, and matters became worse. In July last year the whole island was a scene of plunder and massacre. The Christians demanded the reorganization of the gendarmerie, who had been allowed to make up for their want of pay by pillage; the reform of the courts, which were unable to deal with crime; and the reform of finance. Greek sympathizers landed on the island, taking arms and ammunition to the insurgents, and again the cry of union with Greece went up. Greece sent a note to the powers, calling attention to events in Crete, at the same time taking stringent measures to prevent volunteers leaving her shores for Crete. To the accompaniment of fire and slaughter, demands from the insurgents and protests from the Mussulmans were being forwarded to the Consuls at Canea. The representatives of the powers at Constantinople entered into active negotiations with the Porte with the view of obtaining a settlement of the difficuly by means of concessions.

Meanwhile massacre reigned supreme in the island, fomented by Greek volunteers, and to put an end to this a proposal was broached from Vienna to blockade Crete. England held aloof, desiring that some definite promise of reform should first be given by Turkey. Finally, in September last, the following terms of settlement were agreed upon:

1. Appointment of a Christian Governor for five years under the guarantee of the powers. The Governor to have the right of veto of measures passed by the Assembly which do not affect the sovereign rights of the Sultan.
2. Economic independence of the island, and an annual tribute to Turkey.
3. Reorganization of gendarmerie.
4. Judiciary independence of the island for disputes between native Cretans alone, the decisions of the Court of Appeal in Canea being final.
5. Concentration of civil and military power in hands of Governor General.
6. The Cretan National Assembly to meet every two years for the purpose of voting the budget.

Provision was also made for the representation of rights of minority, an absolute majority sufficing except in case of constitutional change, when a two-thirds majority was required. It was expected that upon these terms a definite peace would have been concluded. But, as before, principles were conceded but were not acted upon, and the promulgation of reform has not been carried out, with the result that Crete is again in arms and crying out once more for union with Greece.

FOR THE INAUGURATION

Constructing the Platform on Which Major McKinley Will Take the Oath of Office.

WORK OF PREPARATION BEGUN.

New York Regiments Going to Washington to Attend the Ceremonies —Arrangements Satisfactory to All.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A force of carpenters was put at work this morning in front of the Senate end of the Capitol Building on the platform upon which Major McKinley will be inaugurated. Since the time of Jackson until now the Presidents have been inaugurated upon a platform constructed in the centre of the front, directly in advance of the doors leading from the rotunda. This arrangement brought the President directly in line with East Capitol Street, and facing as directly east as possible between the Senate and the House. McKinley will be inaugurated in front of the Senate end of the Capitol.

The platform now going up will accommodate 3,400 people, and that will be as large a number as has ever been allowed upon the east front platform and stairway. But, instead of standing at the centre of the platform, the President will occupy the corner, and in making his inaugural address will face the southeast, with the audience of ticket holders spread out across the diamond-shaped platform behind him, and the unticketed public before him, standing on the street pavement.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Senate says that in adopting this new arrangement the necessity is avoided of marching out through the rotunda to the central doors, the Senate keeping the marching entirely within the Senate wing and leading the invited guests out through the bronze door to the Senate wing down to the platform. According to the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, the House members and members-elect are perfectly satisfied with the arrangements.

The House members have also been satisfied that in allotting to each of them two tickets, while each Senator is to receive four the Senate has done the best it could. About 3,400 persons will be admitted to the Senate and the galleries of the Senate. This will include the 90 Senators and 357 members. In addition, there are tickets to be issued to the President and his friends, and to the President-elect and his party, to the Supreme Court, and to the officers and employes of the Senate and the House. The House was convinced that the members of that body would not be helped if the Senators took one less ticket, or even two tickets, as the surrender of those would not give an additional one to each Representative.

There will be room in the open square and on the central porch, which will be open to the public, for about thirty or forty thousand people if they stand pretty closely together. The newspaper men who have work to do will be admitted to the front platform on the tickets issued to the correspondents entitled to the privilege of the galleries. As the press gallery is small and its capacity will be more than tested if the regular men are in their places, it has not been possible to provide for extra men or for mere spectators who are newspaper men. Some of the newspaper visitors may obtain tickets from Senators or Representatives who have not demands upon them for their quotas, and it may be possible for those who hold tickets to use them in such a way as to employ their forces advantageously without overcrowding the very small Senate gallery, in which each stationed correspondent will be entitled to occupy the place assigned to him for daily use.

The Inaugural Committee of Arrangements is highly gratified because the State of New York promises to be represented by a company each from the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh Regiments, 225 men and 25 officers. Word has been received here that they will leave Brooklyn on the night of March 2 and arrive in Baltimore on March 3, as the guests of the Maryland Fifth Regiment. On the night of March 3 the Brooklyn battalion will escort the Fifth Maryland to the station in Baltimore, return to the Carrollton, and stay until the morning of March 4, when they will come to Washington, reaching here at an early hour on inauguration day.

William G. Bates, Quartermaster John Kensett Olyphant, and Commissary John Kennedy Tod of the Seventy-first Regiment, who are arranging all the details in connection with the regiment's taking part in the inauguration ceremonies, are here to perfect certain details. The regiment will assemble at its armory about 9 o'clock on the evening of March 3, and will take the train via foot of Liberty Street at 11 o'clock. Upon arrival at Washington, on the morning of March 4, it will be escorted by local militia to the armory of the Washington Light Infantry, which will be the regiment's headquarters. Following the parade the members will have the time to themselves to visit points of interest until 3:30 P. M., March 5, at which time the regiment will assemble to make the return trip. The regiment is due in New York at 11 o'clock in the evening of Friday, March 5.

The Colonel commanding the Seventy-first is well and favorably known in Washington, where he was on duty in connection with the Engineer's Office of the District Government for several years, and is Capt. Francis V. Greene of the United States Army.

CADETS TO STAY AT HOME.

West Pointers Not to Take Part in the Inauguration Parade.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The House Military Committee to-morrow will vote against the proposition to bring the West Point cadets here to participate in the inauguration.

The resolution providing that the cadets be brought here was referred to Secretary Lamont. Mr. Lamont to-day sent his reply. He says his own views concerning the matter remain as they were when he issued the order for the cadets to come here. He thinks the cadets could come without risk to their health and without detriment to the discipline of the academy. At the same time, he does not urge his views on the House committee, but rather intimates it would be better to let the cadets stay at home.

The Secretary refers in his letter to the opinion of Col. Ernst, who is at the head of the West Point Academy. Col. Ernst's views are stated as follsw: "In my judgment, the loss of time from their studies and the danger of exposure at this season and the expense are disadvantages which more than counterbalance any advantages to be derived from the proposed visit of the cadets to Washington. I recommend that they be left undisturbed."

The X-Ray Causes an Ulcer.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Prof. Thomas of Ohio State University is a victim of persistent Röntgen-ray experimentation. He has been anxious to secure photographs of the spinal column from the front, and has been sending the rays through his abdomen. A few days after an hour's exposure he discovered something like a sunburn, which has developed into an ulcer. Prof. Thomas is greatly puzzled and slightly alarmed.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—5:45 A. M.—1,411 Lexington Avenue; Nicholas & Jung; damage, $400.

—6:20 A. M.—351 East Fifteenth Street; Edward Terwind; damage, $300.

—1:30 P. M.—238 East Ninety-fourth Street; Ernest Johnson; tenement; damage, $10.

—6 P. M.—172 East One Hundred and Second Street; F. Levine; damage slight.

—6 P. M.—329 West Twenty-eighth Street; Mrs. Weiss; damage slight.

—6:45 P. M.—183 East Ninety-fourth Street; R. Van Dusen; damage, $30.

—7 P. M.—242 Cherry Street; Isaac Bodder; damage trifling.

—7:25 P. M.—300 West Forty-eighth Street; J. Robinson; damage, $50.

—8:15 P. M.—7 Waverley Place; J. C. Stratton & Co.; damage, $500.

—8:50 P. M.—34 Avenue C; Joseph Muller; damage, $300.

—9:15 P. M.—306 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; E. Leizdker; damage, $500.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Robert Grant of Boston is at the Windsor.

—Ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland is at the Waldorf.

—Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown, N. Y., is at the Manhattan.

—Judge Alfred Hand of Scranton, Penn., is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Madame Callias, (formerly Mrs. P. T. Barnum,) is at the Plaza.

—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Warren of Boston are at the Albemarle.

—Admiral Doubassoff and Lieut. N. Wolkoff of the Russian Navy are at the Brevoort.

—Capt. Evan P. Howell and ex-Senator Patrick Walsh of Georgia are at the Marlborough.

—John R. Jones of Chicago, J. G. Harris of Providence, and H. P. Bontres of St. Louis are at the Normandie.

—Honore F. Laine of Havana and M. H. Hulbert, J. C. McClure, and C. J. Wershel of Scranton, Penn., are at the Westminster.

—L. F. Rhoads and John B. Dayfort of Boston, J. O. Davis of Hartford, and John J. Shaw of Providence are at the Murray Hill.

—H. H. Sargent of Toledo, John Newton and W. B. McClellan of Boston, and J. B. Armstrong of Hartford are at the Grand Union.

—Antonio Lazo Arriaga, Minister for Guatemala at Washington, and Senator F. W. Higgins of Oneida, N. Y., are at the Cambridge.

—W. A. Darling and J. A. Jones of Boston, Edward C. Huser of Cincinnati, and Franklin Pierce of Springfield, Mass., are at the Astor.

—Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y.; Charles Brewer of Hartford, and W. G. Morton and P. J. Bridges of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

—Judge John C. Gray of the New York Court of Appeals, Judge William J. Wallace of Albany, Judge Alfred C. Coxe of Utica, and Robert M. Hooper of Paris are at the Hoffman.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces, ribbons, and embroideries; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols; Miss B. Rubenstein, collars, cuffs, and ruchings; Miss A. Metz, handkerchiefs; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, stationery, and trimmings, 434 Broadway; Holland House.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; W. Leith, cloaks and suits; H. J. Donnelly, laces and ribbons, hosiery, and underwear, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Athol Silk Company, Boston, Mass.; D. E. Adams represents; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Callender, McAuslem & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Shaw, hosiery and gloves, 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. F. Marks, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; P. J. Bridges & Co., black goods and cloths; J. B. Hauf represents; 338 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

—MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, ribbons, notions, and toys; W. E. Mullen, white goods and prints; 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—O'Connor, F. P., Boston, Mass.; cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Kimball, dry goods, &c.; Miss M. J. Connors, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, trunks, bags, &c.; 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

—Meckes, John, Cleveland, Ohio; F. Meckes, furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.

—Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; A. L. Goldberg, dress goods and cloaks; S. Goldberg, domestics; Union Square Hotel.

—Beall, G. S., Columbus, Ohio; G. S. Beall, dress goods and silks; E. E. Beall, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

—Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; D. Hutzler, silks and laces; 45 Lispenard Street; Everett House.

—Gross & Strauss, Worcester, Mass.; L. Strauss, dry goods and notions, 490 Broome Street; Belvedere House.

—Munson & Macnamara, Wichita, Kan.; J. J. Macnamara, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

—Kaufman, J., & Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear, 746 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

—Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. G. Huss, notions and fancy goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

—Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. Loudon, furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Metropole.

—Beifeld, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Beifeld, cloaks and suits; Stuart House.

—Levy Brothers, Morlin, Texas; M. Frankel, clothing and dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss B. F. Foster, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill; C. D. Clarke, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; C. E. B. Lamson, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Clancy, notions and stationery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Metropole.

—Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, general dry goods, &c.; 340 Broadway; Hotel Metropole.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, domestics; J. M. Buzzell, dress and black goods; 434 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

—Karm, S. Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; P. Litt, toys; St. Denis Hotel.

—Wells, J. B. Son, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; C. Pfeiffer, dress goods; J. T. Jones, silks and velvets; Hotel Albert.

—Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; L. Lewis, notions, gloves, and laces; Stuart House.

—Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Hutter, notions and trimmings; T. Bacharach represents, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. Powers, ladies' and infants' underwear, 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; William Whitney, domestics, 335 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

—Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods, &c., 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Pulver, W. H., Oswego, N. Y.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

—Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Richmond, laces; Hotel Imperial.

—Reid & Hughes, Lowell, Mass.; J. A. Storey, furnishing goods, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. Gleason, notions and fancy goods, 224 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

—Johnston & Shurts, New London, Conn.; J. P. Johnston, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

—Haines, James B., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. B. Haines, Jr., cloaks, furs, and shawls; Hotel Imperial.

—Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; dry goods, notions, &c.; C. Homer, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Ullmann Brothers & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; H. Ullmann, suspenders; Hotel Vendome.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, dress goods, 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

—Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. Stewart, laces and embroideries, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

—Smith, E. L., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. L. Smith, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Evans & Verwayne, Evansville, Ind.; S. G. Evans, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Kutz, J., Braddock, Penn., dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; G. Jamison, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

—Small, William, & Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; W. Small, dry goods and cloaks; L. Vanderschmidt, laces; Hotel Albert.

—Joliet Dry Goods Company, The, Joliet, Ill.; J. P. Southerland, cloaks, suits, furnishing goods, ladies and infants' wear, 338 Broadway; Everett House.

—Dinkelspiel, L., & Sons, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Dinkelspiel, furnishing goods; 34 Thomas Street; Hoffman House.

—Kaufmann, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; B. Strauss, furnishing goods; 443 Broadway; Hoffman House.

TWO CHESS TOURNAMENTS

W. E. Napier, a Boy Only Sixteen Years Old, Won in the General Contest.

DELMAR THE WINNING MASTER.

The Matches of Four Rounds Each, Held in Connection with the Annual Meeting of the New York State Association—New Officers Elected.

A crowd of chess players thronged Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, yesterday to witness two chess tournaments, in connection with the nineteenth annual meeting of the New York State Chess Association. One was a masters' tournament, players of the first rank only taking part, while the other was open to all members of the association. Each tournament was played in four rounds, the last round being between the six players scoring the highest number of games in the preceding rounds. Prizes were: Masters' Tournament—First prize, $35; second, $15; third, $10; fourth, $5. General Tournament —First prize, $20; second, $15; third, $10; fourth, $6; fifth, $4.

The participants in the masters' tournament were E. Delmar, S. Lipschutz, A. B. Hodges, G. Koehler, D. G. Baird, A. E. Orchard, J. M. Hanham, W. Schieffelin, N. Jasnogrodsky, and O. Roething; in the general tournament were O. M. Bostwick, G. A. T. Limbeck, Y. H. Yeaton, L. Hein, S. G. Ruth, H. R. Limberger, E. A. Ford, L. D. Broughton, F. J. Marshall, J. Haller, W. E. Napier, A. Hesse, A. J. Souweine, G. A. Barth, W. Sournin, H. W. Phillips, J. W. Wilkinson, F. Martin, J. Bridge, J. Finn, J. Feibel, W. Frere, Selover, and Langleben.

All attention was directed to the playing of the masters, and some exciting games were played early in the day, a Ruy Lopez between Baird and Jasnogrodsky deserving special mention. At 6:30 three preliminary rounds had been played, with these scores:

Masters' Tournament.

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Delmar	3	0	Hanham	1½	1½
Hodges	2½	½	Roething	1½	1½
Lipschutz	2½	½	Jasnogrodsky	0	3
Baird	2	1	Orchard	0	3
Koehler	2	1	Schieffelin	0	3

General Tournament.

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Finn	3	0	Hein	1½	1½
Napier	3	0	Hesse	1½	1½
Ford	2½	½	Marshall	1½	1½
Heller	2½	½	Phillips	1½	1½
Reith	2½	½	Sournin	1	2
Barth	2	1	Yeaton	1	2
Bridge	2	1	Broughton	½	2½
Feibel	2	1	Limberger	½	2½
Langleben	2	1	Wilkinson	½	2½
Martin	2	1	Limbeck	0	3
Bostwick	1½	1½	Selover	0	3
Frere	1½	1½	Souweine	0	3

The final round was started after a recess lasting from 7 to 8 o'clock, and decided the prize winners:

Masters' Tournament.

Hanham vs. Baird, irregular opening, fifty moves; won by Baird.

Hodges vs. Lipschutz, King's Gambit declined, forty-three moves; drawn.

Delmar vs. Koehler, Ruy Lopez, forty moves; drawn.

General Tournament.

Langleben vs. Finn, French Defense, fifty-four moves; won by Langleben.

Heller vs. Napier, Giuoco Piano, thirty-nine moves; won by Napier.

Ford vs. Ruth, Queen's Gambit declined, thirty-four moves; won by Ford.

In the masters' tournament Delmar, with a score of 3½ won and ½ lost, got first prize and with it the championship of the association. Second, third, and fourth prizes were divided equally between Hodges, Lipschutz, and Baird, each having a score of 3 won to 1 lost.

First prize of the general tournament was won by Napier, a sixteen-year-old boy, and the youngest member of the association, with a score of 4 won. Ford, with a score of 3½ won, ½ lost, took second prize. Langleben and Finn, each having won 3 and lost 1, divided third and fourth prizes, and Heller and Ruth, both with a score of 2½ won, 1½ lost, divided fifth prize.

The following officers were elected: President—Howard J. Rogers of Albany; First Vice President—Wesley Bigelow, New York; Second Vice President—Dr. O. P. Honegger, New York; Third Vice President—D. F. Searle, Rome; Secretary—A. B. Hodges, New Brighton, S. I.; Treasurer—E. W. Dahl, New York; Advisory Committee—W. M. De Vesser, New York; S. G. Ruth, Brooklyn, and Emil Hoffman, New York.

GEN. LEE DENIES THE STORY.

He Has Not Asked the Government to Send a Warship to Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The report that United States Consul General Fitzhugh Lee has requested his Government to send a warship to enforce his demands in regard to the killing of Ruiz and the arrest of Scott, both American citizens, is denied by Gen. Lee himself.

The case of Scott will be the subject of an interview between Consul General Lee and the Marquis of Ahumada, Acting Captain General, when Gen. Lee will demand Scott's release, or, at least, that he be freed from the state of incommunicado in which he is now placed.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Nothing Unusually Aggravating in Regard to Them Has Occurred.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Secretary Olney spent an hour in his office this morning assorting his private papers, which were being boxed for transportation to Boston. Senator Sherman, his successor expectant, interrupted him for a few minutes to inquire whether anything unusually aggrevating had occurred in regard to our relations with Spain, and learned: "Nothing, absolutely."

After the routine method of the department, considerable cablegraphic correspondence has been had with Minister Taylor in the last few days concerning the Ruiz and Scott cases, it being the invariable custom for all inquiries of the Spanish authorities originating here or in Havana to be formally presented in Madrid. During Gen. Weyler's absence from Havana in the field, this manner of upholding Gen. Lee's efforts has been unusually full and complete. In regard to the Ruiz case, it is said at the department that his naturalization was not wholly incontestible; that his naturalization papers, as a matter of fact, have not yet been found, and to this circumstance is attributed his long imprisonment without trial.

CAME FROM SPANISH PRISON.

Laine Sent There for a Long Term, but Was Released.

Honoré F. Lainé, released a few days ago from a Spanish prison in Cuba, reached this city yesterday on the steamship Vigilancia from Havana. He went to the Westminster Hotel.

Mr. Lainé is a French subject, and was born in Cuba, where his father is a sugar planter. He was arrested Jan. 8, 1896, by the Spaniards, and released Feb. 14 of this year. While on his plantation in Matanzas he was first arrested by Gomez, but was released and made his way into Havana. While there a neighboring planter of the name of Arturo Menendez told the Spanish authorities he had been one of the party who had burned his plantation. Lainé heard that the Spaniards were looking for him, and, seeking to get away from Havana or in some way avert the danger which threatened, went to the French Consul. The Consul, however, refused to interest himself in the matter, and about two hours later Lainé was arrested.

His captors went through the formality of a trial, which he says was a mere farce, and he was sentenced to death on the charge of being a spy. Then United States Ambassador Eustis, in Paris, who is a friend of the Lainé family, interested himself in the matter, and the sentence was commuted to thirty years' imprisonment. Later, through further effort on the part of his friends, an order for his release was obtained. This was after two trials, one in Havana and one in Madrid, at both of which he was acquitted.

Mr. Lainé says before he left Cuba Gen. Lee declared his intention of making a test of the Ruiz case to see if this Government would back him up.

Mr. Lainé is about twenty-eight years old and has lived in this city, where he was a student at the College of the City of New York. He has a brother in Philadelphia who is a physician, and through whom Minister Eustis became interested in the case.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY'S DINNER.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TALK ABOUT GREECE WAS CHEERED.

Seth Low Responded to the Toast "New York and the Greater New York"—Praise for the Men of the South.

"I am not proud of the antics of our official representatives," said Theodore Roosevelt at the Southern Society banquet at the Savoy Hotel last night, "but I am exceedingly proud that no American ship joined with the ships of the great Christian powers [here a great burst of applause and cheers interrupted him] with the great Christian powers that for a year and a half stood by watching with jealous eyes while the Turk with infamous cruelty butchered the Armenians and tried to wipe the ancient nation off the face of the earth.

"These nations watched that spectacle unmoved, without their blood being stirred, but they were prompt to repel little Greece when little Greece started to act where they had failed. We have many sins on our souls, but that particularly infamous sin is not one of them." This sentiment was greeted with cheers.

The eleventh annual banquet of the society was attended by about 200 representative men of the South.

President Thompson, in his address of welcome, spoke of the part Southern men had in the construction and preservation of this country. He spoke of Washington, of Madison, the "constructor of the Constitution," of Marshall, of Lincoln, of Farragut, and others as Southern men, and asserted that no territory had been acquired by this Nation except when a Southern man was President.

Theodore Roosevelt, in his reply to "Washington," became epigrammatic and described the typical New Yorker as one "whose parents may have come from any foreign country, but who is a good American citizen." He also referred to a visit to the east side in company with some philanthropists—"not the kind with hard hearts and soft heads." He said further:

"I would like some of our sweetest, nicest, best people to remember that Washington loved peace and was very efficient in war. If we follow Washington's teachings we'll vote for the arbitration treaty and for a large increase in the navy."

Seth Low replied to the toast "New York and the Greater New York." He complimented the South, and said the fact that Washington and Lincoln were Southerners shows how necessary to the Nation is that section. He referred to charter matters only in a general way. He said the Federal Government recognizes that all the Greater New York territory is but one port, and that this points the way to the argument for union. He said the proposition to unite the various regions is one which looks to the spreading out of the people and the relief of New York City's tenement districts.

Richard M. Venable replied to the toast, "The South—What It Wants," and John Fox, Jr., replied to the toast, "Some Southern Ideals." A number of the familiar Southern songs were sung between the speeches.

When President Thompson of the society proposed "the health of the President of the United States," the toast was drunk standing. Many cheered for Mr. Cleveland.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION DINE.

The Rev. Dr. Parks Talks on Patriotism—The Other Speakers.

The Sons of the Revolution celebrated Washington's Birthday with a dinner at Delmonico's. About the President, Frederick S. Tallmage, were W. Gaston Hamilton, W. W. Hoppin, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Frederick Clarkson, James W. Beekman, William Carpender, Mgr. Robert Seaton, John C. Tomlinson, Hampton L. Carson, the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D.; Frederic de Peyster, and W. Alexander Smith. Commissioner Roosevelt arrived at 11 o'clock, in time to respond to the toast assigned to him.

Before coffee was served the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, escorted by Philip Rhinelander and Francis L. V. Hoppin, presented to the President a Revolutionary three-cornered hat of black cloth, with facings of white silk, while the band played "Where Did You Get That Hat?"

Covers were laid for 250, and there were no vacant seats when, after three cheers had been given for the two societies of Colonial Dames, who sent flowers to the banquet, Mr. Tallmage introduced the first speaker.

The toasts were: "The National Views of Washington," by Hampton L. Carson of Philadelphia; "Patriotism," the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D.; "The Development of the American," Frederic de Peyster; "The Conservative Influence of Patriotic Societies," W. Alexander Smith; "The Close of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," John C. Tomlinson, and "True Americanism," Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Smith said the value of patriotic societies was to check the encroachments of the tremendous influx of foreigners, too speedily transformed into citizens by the juggling of politicians, who regarded that citizenship only for what it might be made to pay.

"Patriotism," said the Rev. Dr. Parks, "demands sacrifice, and the greatest of all sacrifices—life. Jingoism is a very vulgar thing. It is an ass with a borrowed plumage. Great nations, like great gentlemen, should be too proud for vanity. I have little sympathy with what seemed to have been the preponderating sentiments of our people toward the message which upon a recent occasion was laid before Congress. I was a little shocked to find ourselves wanting in that esteem for the Chief Executive which should obtain among us, and I felt the want of that due respect to eminent officials when persons who had been scarcely naturalized dared to express themselves upon the question in language that indicated a lack of the veneration due exalted rank."

Mr. de Peyster said he differed with Dr. Parks on many points. He believed the question of patriotism to be far beyond the barriers of countries and to be the result of training, to emanate from the mind and not from the heart.

"At the close of the eighteenth century," declared Mr. Tomlinson, "every American was a politician. The close of the nineteenth should see a like condition. Protection for our property makes it necessary for all of us to take an interest in public affairs, and the sooner we recognize that fact the sooner the term politician will cease to be an epithet of reproach."

Commissioner Roosevelt was received with great applause and a waving of handkerchiefs. "I don't know," said he, "whether you gentlemen welcome me for myself alone or because my presence at your dinner in the Tenderloin assures you the Captain of the precinct will not be here. The solution of that query I suppose is wrapped in Egyptian mystery."

Speaking to his toast, "True Americanism," Mr. Roosevelt said true Americanism consists in treating every subject from an American point of view and treating every man according to his deserts.

A Boy's Leg Broken.

Arthur Goldsmith, ten years old, of 107 East Ninety-sixth Street, was playing with a number of companions near his home yesterday, when a large St. Bernard dog, belonging to Miss Ida Karl of 114 East Ninety-fifth Street, jumped playfully upon him. Young Goldsmith was thrown into the street and his left leg fell across the curbstone and was broken.

JOHNSON ANNOYED WOMEN

Arrested in Hoboken for Disturbing the Family at the Home of Mrs. E. P. C. Lewis.

HAS BEEN ARRESTED BEFORE.

Prominent Families in Newport and This City Have Been Sufferers from His Acts—Known Also as Jansen and Count Swedenbourg.

Recorder McDonough of Hoboken yesterday committed to jail a man who has caused annoyance for many years to families of prominence in this city, Newport, and other places. The prisoner was arraigned under the name of August Johnson, but he has been known also as A. Jansen and as Count Swedenbourg. Johnson is the name under which he first appeared in this country in 1875, and the one by which he is known to families of wealth who have employed him as butler or coachman.

Johnson was arrested Sunday night for having caused a disturbance at the residence of Mrs. E. P. C. Lewis, 509 River Street, in Hoboken, and was detained overnight at Police Headquarters. It was said that when Johnson appeared at the Lewis residence he was determined on making a scene.

He saw Mrs. Lewis, and his conduct was such as to frighten her into calling for assistance. Her son, Edwin A. S. Lewis, ordered Johnson to leave the house. When he refused, the coachman, Henry Croele, was called, and Johnson was detained until taken into custody. Court officers in Hoboken remembered that he had been under arrest eleven years ago for annoying the women of Commodore Edwin Stevens's family, and in December of last year for writing letters to Miss Minnie Garnet Lewis, a daughter of Col. E. P. C. Lewis, former United States Consul at Lisbon.

When Johnson was arraigned he said: "I went to Mrs. Lewis's house to ask for employment. When I found there was none to be had, I started to go away, but they would not let me go. I'm a peaceable, quiet man, and have many letters of recommendation from prominent people."

Johnson passed a bundle of letters to Recorder McDonough. There was one signed by T. S. Stratton, 117 West Eighty-sixth Street; another by F. R. Dickey, Newport, and others by Vera Rieves, Mrs. S. Jones Colford, George H. B. Hill, 13 West Fifty-first Street, and Gouverneur Kortright. These letters commended Johnson's conduct as butler or coachman while in the service of the writers. Among his papers was the card of Warren Leland, Jr., 39 West One Hundred and Fifth Street. He had also a sealed letter addressed to Mrs. J. Van Steenburg, Calvary Church, 348 Fourth Avenue, and a programme of services in Dr. John Hall's Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

J. S. Ammerman, the lawyer who appeared for Mrs. Lewis, said that Johnson had persistently annoyed the Lewis family for several months, on one occasion following them to Seabright, N. J. Johnson was at one time employed in the family of J. D. Allen, at 41 West Fifty-sixth Street, as a butler, and gave much trouble.

In 1884 he was employed by John P. Duncan as a butler. When he had been with this family a few weeks he fell in love with Miss Annie Duncan, his employer's eighteen-year-old daughter, and was discharged. He continued to annoy her with his attentions until he was arrested and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. After his discharge he resumed his persecutions of the young lady, and continued them until she became seriously ill. Miss Duncan's betrothed, Walter Watson, Jr., finally laid the case before District Attorney Nicoll, and in 1892 Johnson was again locked up. Eventually he was sent to the Ward's Island Insane Asylum, and detained there eighteen months.

Recorder McDonough committed Johnson to the county jail for sixty days. It was intimated that the several families who have had trouble with him will lodge complaints against him, and that he will be brought to this city under extradition for trial. His victims do not believe that he is insane, but charge that he has systematically pursued his course of annoyance for the purpose of securing money.

In appearance he is tall and of athletic build, with a ruddy, clean-shaven face, and light, close-cut hair. He said he was employed as a butler at the Putnam Hotel, Fourth Avenue, in this city. He is not known there.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Memorial Services Held in Brooklyn—Miss Baldwin's Tribute.

The life, writings, and influence of Harriet Beecher Stowe were thoughtfully set forth at a memorial meeting at Association Hall, in Brooklyn, last evening by Miss Maria L. Baldwin, Principal of the Agassiz School in Cambridge, Mass. Miss Baldwin is a colored woman of exceptional ability. She had made a close study of Mrs. Stowe and her great influence upon the slavery question. Upon the platform were Dr. Lyman Abbott, Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, and several well-known colored citizens of Brooklyn.

She characterized Mrs. Stowe as one of the most eminent women of the time. The germ of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was conceived in Cincinnati, where Mrs. Stowe, with her husband, who was a professor at the Lane Theological Seminary, lived for some time previous to the war. Cincinnati at that time was the centre of the slavery agitation. Mrs. Stowe took part in the discussions, and not only this, but a personal knowledge of the cruelties practiced upon the refugees who escaped into Ohio made a deep impression upon her, awakening all the sympathy of her nature, making her more determined than ever to do what one woman could to stamp out slavery. Imbued with this idea, the speaker said, Mrs. Stowe returned to New England. There the agitation of 1848 broke out with increased violence, and Mrs. Stowe joined hands with the Abolitionists. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was begun as a serial in 1851. Within a year from that time, "the book had been completed and its message electrified the entire country." The slave power, Miss Baldwin recounted, trembled at the truthfulness of the picture.

"Three thousand copies," she continued, "were sold the first day. The book ran rapidly through the second and third editions. It was read in Europe, and excited almost as much interest there as in America. Mrs. Stowe became famous in a day."

In 1863, Miss Baldwin said, Mrs. Stowe paid a visit to Washington to attend a Thanksgiving feast of the thousands of colored refugees. She described the meeting between Lincoln and Mrs. Stowe. On that occasion the President said to her: "And is this the little woman who started the war?" "There they stood," said Miss Baldwin. "She the inspired prophetess of the great revolution, and he its future martyr."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BLOOMSBURY, N. J., Feb. 22.—Woodruff Dehart, a prosperous farmer, sixty-one years' old, committed suicide to-day. He hanged himself to a rafter in one of his barns.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 22.—Mrs. Mary Jackson, colored, is in the hospital with a bullet in the base of her bra[illegible] She was shot accidentally by her little s[illegible]n, who was playing with a loaded revolver.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 22.—Nicodemo Imapassino, who was arrested in Buffalo this morning, is wanted for participation in the murder of Mrs. Futa, in East Norwalk, Wednesday night.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—The British steamer Guy Colin, from Blatimore, bound to Stettin, with a cargo of corn, put in here to-night in a badly battered condition. She encountered bad weather Feb. 16 and 17. The cargo, consisting of over 100,000 bushels of corn, was considerably damaged. It will have to be discharged.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Feb. 22.—At Coombs yesterday a schoolhouse was burned by opponents of the school and a pitched battle took place in the Post Office, between the factions, in which Postmaster Barker was killed. Three of the assailants are under arrest and open threats of lynching them are made.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

School Question Discussed by the Senate in Connection with the Indian Appropriation Bill.

CRITICISM OF PENSION VETOES.

Pacific Roads Debate Renewed in the House—The General Deficiency Bill Passed and the Naval Appropriation Bill Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The annual Senatorial observance of Washington's Birthday by having his Farewell Address read by one of the leading elocutionists of the Senate took place to-day in the presence of a large audience, Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) being the reader chosen for the occasion. The reading occupied an hour. Most of the remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, which was not concluded.

The Indian School Question.

The pending question on the Indian Appropriation bill was the committee amendment making temporary provision for contract schools for Indian children, the vote having been ordered for 1 o'clock to-day. The amendment was agreed to: Yeas, 41; nays, 8. The negative votes were given by Senators Brown, Cannon, Chandler, Gallinger, Lodge, Peffer, Platt, and Thurston.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) and was agreed to, declaring it to be the settled policy of the Government hereafter to make no appropriations whatever for education to any sectarian school.

Another amendment was offered by Mr. Gallinger, declaring that all appropriations for contract schools shall absolutely cease and terminate at the end of the fiscal year 1898; but it was ruled out on a point of order that it was general legislation, by a vote of 28 to 22.

Hill Presents Platt's Credentials.

Mr. Hill presented the credentials of Thomas C. Platt as his successor in the Senate after March 4.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) reported back from the Post Office Committee the Loud bill to amend the postal laws, with amendments, and said the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Butler) would submit a minority report in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) asked Mr. Chandler whether he expected the Loud bill would pass at this session.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) broke in with a declaration that it would not, as it was the worst bill that ever came before Congress. He objected to the reading of the report.

One Cent Postage.

Mr. Vilas, a member of the Post Office Committee, made a statement in connection with the report on the Loud bill. That report, he said, favored one-cent letter postage. He was in favor of that, provided the other reforms proposed in the bill were carried out. The total amount received from two-cent letter postage was now about $40,000,000 a year. The reduction of postage to 1 cent would reduce the Post Office revenue by from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, but if a fair rate of postage was charged on the literature now carried in the mails, and if there was a proper reduction of the rates paid to railroads, there would be no obstacle to one-cent letter postage.

As reported the bill provides that sample copies of newspapers be permitted to be sent at pound rates in numbers not exceeding 10 per cent. of the aggregate annual circulation and not exceeding 100 per cent. of the aggregate circulation of a new paper during the first year of its publication. The Loud bill excluded these sample copies. The provision denying the right to return unsold periodicals to the publishers at pound rates is stricken out. The House bill also made it not permissible to send parts of any particular number of any newspaper or periodical through the mail except as third-class matter. The Senate committee believed that this worked an injustice upon Sunday newspapers, which, under the present law, mail their supplements in advance of the main sheets. The committee, therefore, inserted a clause that makes it not permissible to mail at pound rates portions of newspapers "permanently" segregated from the rest of the publication. This is intended to remedy the defect in the Loud bill. A provision is also added that two or more periodicals, any one of which is entitled to pound rates, may be mailed in the same wrapper. A new section is added to the bill which permits semi-monthly, monthly, bi-monthly, and quarterly periodicals, weighing not more than two ounces for each copy, to be sent through local offices for local delivery by carriers at pound rates, as weeklies are now carried.

The committee also recommends that a postal commission be created to consist of five members to be known as the Postal Reform Commission, composed of the Chairman of the present Senate and House committees, the Postmaster General, and two citizens to be appointed by the President. This commission is to be charged with the duty of investigating all questions concerning the correction of alleged abuses in the Postal Service in connection with second-class matter, the extension of free delivery to rural regions, the reduction of the cost of railroad transportation of the mails, the adoption of one-cent letter postage, &c. The commission is to report to the next Congress, and cease to exist Dec. 31, 1897.

Mr. Butler's Objections.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) made some bitter remarks against the Loud bill, which he denounced as "infamous." The way to effect economy in the Postal Service, he said, was to reduce the rates paid to railroads; or for the Government itself to own its own postal cars and pay the railroads for hauling them. The bill, he declared, would create a newspaper trust.

Mr. Chandler declined "to talk against such an uncorked Populist" as the Senator from North Carolina. A resolution was offered by Mr. Allison, and was agreed to, for daily sessions at 11 A. M., from and after Wednesday next.

A PACIFIC ROAD DISCUSSION.

The House Decides to Pay the Southern Pacific the Amount of Its Judgment—The Navel Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—When the Deficiency bill had been taken up by the House to-day, in Committee of the Whole, the bitter fight that was waged in the House some weeks ago over the Pacific Funding bill was renewed to some extent. Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) offered amendments to the paragraphs in the bill for the payment of judgments of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, one of them striking out an item of $1,310,427, "to pay balance of judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of the Southern Pacific Company."

That company, he said, had control of the Central Pacific and all its branch lines; and, he asked, should not this be held as an offset to secure its payment of indebtedness to the Government? As the stockholders of the Southern and Central Pacific Companies were one and the same, and one was in a state of bankruptcy, the House would be derelict in its duty to pay over $1,300,000 of Government money to the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Attack on Huntington.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) criticised C. P. Huntington. He contended that Mr. Huntington had diverted from the Central Pacific traffic which belonged to that line, and in that way deprived the Government of the amounts to which it was justly entitled. The Southern Pacific was but a mask, a disguise, behind which the Central Pacific masqueraded at the expense of the Government.

A defense of the judgment was made by Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio.) This matter presented a simple question of law, he said; it was not a question of passion or prejudice. He did not know C. P. Huntington personally, but he knew of him as a man who employed 40,000 laborers, and paid them high wages, who had built up a great industry at Newport News, Va., in a time of wide depression, and against whom there never had been a strike of laborers. Mr. Grosvenor objected to any attempt to make the Southern Pacific suffer because another road had defaulted to the United States.

Mr. Blue (Rep., Kan.,) spoke in favor of paying the judgment, while Mr. Maguire (Dem., Cal.,) opposed payment. He quoted Judge Payson, counsel for Mr. Huntington, as saying that the Southern Pacific had leased the Central Pacific for ninety-nine years, and, furthermore, that practically the shareholders of one were shareholders of the other, and it would be like "paying out of one pocket into another pocket of the same suit of clothes."

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) defended the item. Closing the debate, Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) said that for ten years the appropriation bills in Republican and Democratic Congresses had been devoted to payments for services over these bond-aided roads without protest. He urged payment of the amount.

Amendments Rejected.

The vote on Mr. Sayers's amendment resulted: Yeas, 72; Nays, 97. The other two Pacific Railroad amendments were also rejected.

Objections came from many parts of the House when an attempt was made to reinsert by unanimous consent the paragraphs stricken out Saturday for the payment of the special employes of the House. A lively time ensued while this question was before the House, and the greatest confusion prevailed, but Mr. Cannon finally ended matters by moving that the committtee rise. This was agreed to, and the bill was reported to the House.

The first amendment on which a vote was asked was that striking from the bill an item of about $12,000 to pay members the amounts deducted from their salaries for absence. It resulted: Yeas, 122; nays, 96—the House thus refusing to refund the amounts deducted.

Before the vote was announced Mr. Owens (Dem., Ky.,) made a point of order against the vote of Mr. Maddox (Dem., Ga.,) on the ground that he was one of the beneficiaries under it. Mr. Maddox said he believed he had a right to vote, as he voted against his own pecuniary interest. Speaker Reed declined to entertain the point.

A motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the Southern Pacific judgment was defeated—102 to 138. The bill was then passed.

A conference report on the bill to prevent Federal officials from speculating in or prosecuting claims against the Government was presented and agreed to.

The Naval Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill. It is for $32,165,234, which is $1,602,57? more than the amount for the current year, and $2,050,702 below the estimates of the Navy Department. The increase in the aggregate amount carried by the bill is due to the appropriations under the head, "Increase of the Navy." These are as follows: Construction and machinery, $5,925,359, a reduction of $945,241 from the amount for the current year; equipment, $162,628, $74,372 less, making a total reduction of $1,019,613. Under "armor and armament" there is appropriated the sum of $7,220,796, which is an increase of $2,849,342.

In explanation of the bill, Mr. Boutelle referred to the armor plate question, and told how the committee had arrived at its conclusions regarding the plate. Congress had provided at its last session that no contracts should be made for armor for the three battleships then authorized until the Secretary of the Navy could investigate and make a report on the cost of manufacturing armor. That report had been made at this session, and the Committtee on Naval Affairs, by providing that the total cost of armor for the three ships should not exceed $400 a ton, had followed the report. It was fair to say that the manufacturers or armor plate did not agree with the Secretary's conclusions. But the Secretary said he had given his best judgment, and the committee, without attempting to fix the price themselves, had accepted the report of the Secretary of the Navy as coming in the nature of a departmental estimate.

Concerning the action of the committtee in leaving out an appropriation for new ships, Mr. Boutelle explained that that omission represented in no possible sense any laxity on the part of the committee in pushing forward the building of the new navy. The committee had done so out of consideration of the National finances, primarily; out of consideration of what it believed to be the present temper of the House, and on account of the inability to obtain armor for the three battleships now on the stocks.

CHARGES AGAINST WOLCOTT.

The Delaware Fight May Influence the Senate's Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The nomination of James L. Wolcott to be District Judge for the District of Delaware was not brought up at the meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day. It is understood that the Republicans are holding it back for the preparation of charges.

In the Du Pont case, involving the seat from Delaware in the Senate, Speaker Wilson, while acting as Governor, cast the deciding vote for the Democratic candidate, the testimony taken by the Senate committee showing that Mr. Wilson said he did so because he was forced to.

The Republicans now claim that it was Mr. Wolcott, who was then Chancellor of the State, who forced Mr. Wilson to cast the vote which had so much to do with the result of that contest. The matter will be looked into before Mr. Wolcott's name is reported.

The nomination of Henry E. Davis, to be District Attorney for the District of Columbia, which had been referred back to the committee for the investigation of charges, was ordered favorably reported by a vote larger than that by which the original report was ordered.

PERRINE LAND GRANT.

Investigation Begun by the Senate's Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands began to-day the investigation heretofore ordered as to the issue of patents for the lands embraced in the Perrine grant in Florida. The Interior Department, against which the investigation is aimed, was represented by S. W. Lamoreux, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and by Isaac H. Lionberger, Assistant Attorney General for that department; the Perrine heirs, by their attorney, Mr. Holcombe of Washington, and the settlers on the grant, by ex-Representative Brookshire of Indiana. The only progress made was in clearing up and elucidating the circumstances forming the approaches and groundwork of the controversy; and this was done largely through the presentation and reading of petitions, contracts, and affidavits.

The only statement of real importance was that made by Mr. Lamoreux. He said that the patents in question were issued in the regular routine of his office, and in accordance with the opinion of the General Land Office.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The President has approved these acts:

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill.

To reorganize the Judicial districts of Arkansas.

To extend North Capitol Street, District of Columbia.

To increase the pension of Clara L. Nichols, widow of Brevet Major Gen. W. A. Nichols.

To increase the pension of Mary S. Higgins.

Granting a pension to Miriam V. Kenney.

To execute the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of William B. Isaacs & Co.

Joint resolution for the relief of farmers and truckmen in the District of Columbia.

Congressional Notes.

—An amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, having for its purpose the appropriation of $400,000 for the improvement of the Tennessee River below Chattanooga, was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Pugh, (Dem., Ala.)

—From the Committee on Patents Mr. Platt has made a favorable report on the bill to appoint a commission to revise the statutes relative to patents and trademarks.

—Mr. Chandler has offered an amendment to the Anti-Scalping bill, which consists of the old bill introduced in the House by Mr. Patterson, for the amendment of the Interstate Commerce Act, but with the pooling provisions of that measure stricken out.

—As the result of the proposition before the Legislature of Utah to place a statue of Brigham Young in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol, Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.,) yesterday presented to the House a bill amending the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, so as to provide that no statue shall be placed within Statuary Hall until accepted by a joint resolution of Congress.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE

Favorable Report Made to the House on the Bill for the Appointment of Commissioners.

PLATFORM PLEDGES UPHELD

The Committee Says It Is Mr. McKinley's Purpose to Bring About Bimetallism Through an International Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—C. W. Stone (Rep., Penn.,) submitted to the House to-day the report of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, recommending the passage of the bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners to represent the United States at any monetary conference which may be called hereafter.

Mr. Stone refers briefly to the four monetary conferences which have been held, and says that since 1895 the Legislatures of Great Britain, France, and Germany have declared in favor of such a conference. Continuing, he says:

"In the face of such explicit declarations of opinion by the legislative branches of the three great monetary powers of Europe, we cannot assume that the Government of these countries would decline to join in a conference nor ought we to assume that they would appoint delegates who would misrepresent or antagonize the National sentiment indicated by the expressions of the legislative representatives of the people.

"Your committee do not enter into any discussion of either the feasibility or the merits of international bimetallism. The great preponderance of testimony of students of monetary science seems to establish its entire feasibility if sustained by the great commercial nations of the world. Its desirability, from an American standpoint at least, has been recently passed upon by the great jury of the American people, and their verdict is to be ripened if possible into an effective judgment. Less than four months ago over 7,000,000 American voters embodied in the declared policy of this Government the declaration:

"'We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the earth, which agreement we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.'

"There is nothing of ambiguity or uncertainty in this declaration. It is explicit, straightforward, and complete. It must be accepted as expressing the will and purpose of the American people, and their will should be the guide of their representatives. A pledge fairly made should be unhesitatingly fulfilled. Doubts as to the possibility of success do not absolve from the plighted obligation to attempt success.

"It may, moreover, be said, and properly said, that the American people have pronounced in favor of an international agreement, but not necessarily in favor of an international conference to effect that agreement. A conference of representatives of the several nations has heretofore been the customary way of seeking such agreement, and embodies an entirely proper mode of proceeding, and one which seems to have received the approval of leading European nations, as hereinbefore indicated.

"It is not, however, the only proper mode of proceeding. Diplomatic negotiations and treaty stipulations may be resorted to preliminary or subsequent to such conference or in lieu thereof if circumstances seem to so require.

"The incoming Executive has frankly and unequivocally stated that 'the Republican Party has declared in favor of an international agreement, and if elected President, it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it.'

"Your committee believes that the Executive should be aided in the performance of this duty by promptly vesting in him full and explicit power to use every appropriate means to promote an international agreement.

"Your committee believes that the American people intended and expect that an earnest and bona-fide effort shall be made to reach an international agreement on the currency question; and to enable the incoming Executive to give effect to that intention and meet that expectation he should be invested with full power, not simply for three-fourths or one-half of his term, but for every day and hour of it, and they therefore recommend the prompt passage of this bill before the adjournment of this Congress."

Mr. Stone will endeavor to have the matter considered by the House at an early day.

SENATOR WOLCOTT'S MISSION.

The Pall Mall Gazette Says It Was Not Suggested by McKinley.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The mission of United States Senator Wolcott to Europe in the interest of bimetallism is the subject of a long article in The Pall Mall Gazette to-day, in which the paper says there is not a shred of evidence that Mr. McKinley is in sympathy with Mr. Wolcott's mission, nor is there the slightest indication that his visit to Europe had even unofficial sanction. In conclusion, The Gazette says:

"Senator Wolcott came as a private advocate of a cause discredited by a majority of his fellow-countrymen. Under such circumstances, to expect he would receive official support from the foreign opponents of such a cause required a degree of childlike simplicity rare anywhere, and which no one would expect to find in Colorado. On his return, Senator Wolcott will find that the newspapers alone will display any anxiety regarding the result of his personally conducted European tour.

"He has met many distinguished people in England, France, and Germany, but in not one of these countries did he find that bimetallism was considered necessary to its welfare. Though the mission was absolutely fruitless, it was quite as successful as it deserved to be."

DEATH OF THOMAS WICKES.

An Old Politician and Gambler with a History.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Thomas Wickes, once a political power of the State of Wisconsin and a gambler of note in the West, died yesterday in the County Hospital, eighty-two years of age, and almost destitute.

His history was an exciting one, covering a wild field of gaming operations, and it included as an episode of power his dictation of a United States Senator to the Legislature of Wisconsin during the war. Since then Wickes has gone steadily downward, and his late years had not been passed in luxury.

The cause of his death was chronic disease aided by old age. The body will be taken to New York, where H. S. Thomas, a relative, will give it burial.

FOUR WERE BURNED TO DEATH.

A Fatal Fire in Hannibal, Mo., Yesterday Morning.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Feb. 22.—Four people lost their lives in the fire which destroyed the dry goods store of M. M. Marks at 3 o'clock this morning. The rooms above the store were occupied by the Marks family and a number of lodgers. The flames had gained considerable headway when discovered, and the occupants of the rooms on the second and third floors made a wild rush for safety. Those who escaped were obliged to leave behind all wearing apparel and personal effects.

In the ruins were found the bodies of Proprietor Marks and his two young sons, Irvin and Harold, and that of William Reed, a barkeeper, who roomed on the second floor. Reed lost his life by returning for his clothing after he had made a successful escape from the building. The fire loss was $10,000.

LILIUOKALANI NOT AFRAID.

Some Explanation of Her Actions by Her Acting Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Capt. Julius A. Palmer, at present acting secretary to the ex-Queen of Hawaii, furnished the following statement in contradiction of sundry rumors which have been circulated since her arrival in Washington:

"She did not ask for specific appointment with the President, having simply advised him of her arrival and wish to call. She was officially invited by Mr. Cleveland within an hour of the receipt of her note; her call upon Mrs. Cleveland was voluntarily arranged by that lady without the least hint from any one representing Liliuokalani. No other communication of any kind or nature has ever passed between the Hawaiian party and the Executive office. All statements to the contrary are absolutely false.

"Her neglect to visit the Capitol earlier was caused by a severe cold, which detained her at her apartments two weeks, at the close of which executive session on the arbitration treaty excluded all visitors. She has received from several sources intelligence conveyed to her in her own language that a plot has been made to assassinate her while here, because she is the greatest obstacle to annexation. She knows as intimate friends the persons from whom the warnings come, nor is she ignorant of the names of those to whom the work was assigned, but she will not mention these. But her removal from one hotel to another was occasioned by the prior engagement of the apartments at the Shoreham for inauguration week, and from this cause only.

"While appreciating the solicitude of her friends, she has not the least fear, and twice since the warning was received has driven about the city in an open carriage. She has occupied a pew in church and a box at the theatre. She has never given to the press any announcement of the object of her visit, her plans while here, the length of her stay, nor has she declared any opinion as to her present relation to the existing Government at Honolulu, or to the alleged Annexation Commission now on its way to Washington."

RAILROAD TRAINS WRECKED.

Accidents on Chesapeake and Ohio and Pennsylvania Roads.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The engine, express, mail, and baggage cars of train No. 1, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, were derailed at Glen Station, Ky., this morning by running into a washout caused by the extremely heavy rains.

Roadmaster Stout, who was riding on the engine, crawled out of the wreck upon the bank, but died before assistance reached him.

Ten others received injuries, but none was hurt fatally.

EBENSBURG, Penn., Feb. 22.—The mail train from Cresson, on the Pennsylvania Road, due here at 10:05 o'clock this morning, ran into a loaded freight car as it was nearing the station here. A number of passengers and train hands were injured slightly. Thomas Barnes, coal operator, of Phillipsburg, received a bad cut on his chin.

LEFT FOR MAJOR M'KINLEY.

President Cleveland Turns a Petition for Pardon over to Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President Cleveland late Saturday afternoon took action on a petition for pardon or respite of the Barrago gang, who are under sentence to be hanged at Santa Fé, New Mexico, to-morrow. The indorsement of the President on the petition is as follows: "A respite is granted in this case for four weeks and until the 23d of March, for the purpose of permitting an opportunity to the Executive to examine into the merits of an application for clemency."

This action leaves the question for Major McKinley's final action.

ATTEMPT AT BODY SNATCHING.

The Operators Frightened Away Before They Succeeded.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 22.—A bold attempt at body-snatching was made at Blossom Hill Cemetery some time between Saturday evening and this morning. Last Wednesday Mrs. Zelotus Stevens, a former resident, died at Everett, Mass., and her body was brought here on Saturday. This forenoon a daughter of Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Frank D. Woodbury, visited her mother's grave and saw enough to satisfy her that an attempt had been made to disturb the body.

She notified the police, who opened the grave. The earth had been removed and the cover of the outer box had been broken open, as had also the top of the casket, but the body had not been disturbed. It is supposed that the would-be resurrectionists were frightened off.

The Stevens burial lot is in plain sight of the main thoroughfare between the city proper, West Concord, and Penacook. The Cemetery Commissioners have offered a reward of $500 for the detection of the guilty parties. The police will make a thorough investigation.

NO PROTECTION FOR STATES.

The Brands of Their Products Cannot Be Patented.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Commissioner Wieting of the State Agricultural Department last week determined that he would attempt to prohibit the use by dairymen of other States of the New York brand mark for dairy products, principally cheese. He, therefore, dispatched his deputy, George Flanders, to Washington to see if the Commissioner of Patents would not issue a patent on the New York brand which would exclude other States from using it.

It was ascertained, however, that it could not be done, as the United States Supreme Court had held that it would be contrary to the inter-State commerce law to allow a State to enter into trade by branding its products. The decision was made in the case of the South Carolina dispensary law, wherein it was sought to brand whisky under the name "Palmetto" and prohibit the use of the brand by persons in other States. The court held that a State may brand its product, but cannot prevent persons in other States from using the brand. It is claimed that Michigan cheese dealers are using the New York brand on an inferior cheese shipped to Liverpool and other European markets to the detriment of the New York shippers, who have developed a splendid trade abroad.

Commissioner Wieting will take steps along other lines to protect the New York brand.

HER FATHER TURNED HER OUT,

And So Ethel Emerson Attempted Suicide in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Miss Ethel Emerson, twenty-five years old, of Worcester, Mass., attempted suicide at the United States Hotel, in this city, to-day by taking laudanum and turning on the gas. She was removed to the City Hospital, where her chances for recovery are said to be good. Miss Emerson declares that she is sorry that her attempt was not successful. She took three doses of laudanum, and then turned on the gas and blocked up the keyholes and crevices. After doing this, she went to bed.

She said that owing to reverses of fortune her father had turned her out of the house. She was obliged to earn her own living, but was unable to do so. Saturday she bought an ounce of laudanum in Worcester, and then came to Boston. She premiditated suicide. She took the first dose about 9 o'clock Saturday evening. During the remainder of the night she took two more, and then washed the label from the bottle and threw it out of a window. Supposing that this would not have the desired effect, she turned on the gas.

Sunday afternoon she mailed a letter to Mrs. Stewell of the Young Women's Christian Union of Worcester, in which she said that the reason she wanted to die was that her father had turned her out.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 22.—Miss Emerson, who attempted suicide at the United States Hotel in Boston, is the adopted daughter of the Rev. Dr. Emerson of Bangor, Me., formerly pastor of Union Church, in this city. She has been studying shorthand in this city. Recently she had been discouraged at the prospect of work and earning her living, and became melancholy.

POLITICS IN PEEKSKILL

A Canvass for the Charter Election That Will Bring Out Voters in Their Full Strength.

BITTEREST CONTEST IN YEARS.

Party Lines Have Been Almost Obliterated and Numbers of the Old Wheel Horses Are Sojourning in the Camps of Former Foes.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Peekskill has just entered upon a political canvass for the charter election, which is to be held on March 2 next, and it will be the most bitterly contested of any corporation election that Peekskill has known in years. Republican, Democratic, and Citizens' League tickets are in the field.

Peekskill is naturally a Republican stronghold, and the entire Municipal Government has been in the hands of that party for fourteen years.

For some time there has been an undercurrent for a change in the personnel of the Board of Village Trustees this year. The Democrats held their caucus last week and nominated Dr. Charles Mason for President, Joseph M. Fox for Trustee in the First Ward, Eugene B. Hill for Assessor, and Charles R. Swain and H. Anderson for Water Commissioners, all unanimously. For Treasurer of the village, Cornelius A. Pugsley, cashier of the Westchester County National Bank, was nominated. A howl immediately went up, that, although Pugsley was a lifelong Democrat, he was a goldbug and had supported McKinley last Fall. His sponsor was obliged to withdraw the name, and Henry H. Lane, the last Democratic Treasurer of the village, eight years ago, was nominated. Then there was trouble in finding a candidate for the Trusteeship in the Second Ward. Finally John B. Slattery, a lifelong Republican until last Fall, when he joined the ranks of the silver Democracy, was named, and the convention adjourned.

Candidates Declining Honors.

On Wednesday, two days after the convention, Dr. Mason declined to run for President, and John B. Slattery also filed his declination as a candidate for Trustee. The Democratic Committee on Vacancy then placed George W. Robertson, Republican, at the head of the ticket, and Gilbert L. Tompkins for Trustee in the Second Ward. Robertson was one of the famous Lexow committee of 1894.

The Republican caucus was practically unanimous except on the subject of President of the village. Dr. Perley H. Mason, President of the Board of Water Commissioners, nominated Col. Dunphy and Stephen Lent. A Republican nominated Stephen D. Horton, the First Ward Alderman. Previous to the nomination of the latter the Chairman, who had put the name of Mr. Dunphy and declared him nominated amidst a storm of noes, had to retract and allow a ballot, which resulted in 112 votes for Dunphy and 91 votes for Horton. The following were named without much opposition, except to the name of S. R. Knapp, for Water Commissioner: Trustees—First Ward, Thomas Timmons; Second Ward, Isaac Yocum; Treasurer—Robert S. Allen, (present incumbent;) Assessor—John M. Ward, (present incumbent;) Water Commissioners—William Brotherton, Jr., and S. R. Knapp. The only declination was that of Thomas Timmons. The Village Committee named Charles Nassau Wells to fill the vacancy.

On Thursday a number of the Republican bolters met and decided to nominate a ticket. They adopted a horseshoe as an emblem, and christened themselves the Citizens' League. This was the ticket they named: For President—Stephen D. Horton, Democrat; Trustees—First Ward, Joseph M. Fox, Democrat; Second Ward, Isaac Yocum, Republican; Treasurer—Robert S. Allen, Republican; Water Commissioners—H. Anderson, Prohibitionist Democrat; William Brotherton, Jr., Independent Republican; Assessor—John M. Ward, Republican.

Counselor Lent at once went to work to secure the necessary 100 names of petitioners to legalize the new ticket, and, after some difficulty, secured them. The list as filed with the Village Clerk has been kept very quiet. It is composed of 90 per cent. of Republicans, 5 per cent. Democrats, and 5 per cent. Mugwumps.

The bitterest of the general fight will be between Dunphy, Horton, and Robertson. The Law and Order League and the churches oppose Col. Dunphy because he is in the liquor business. The ministers will probably preach against him next Sunday. They did so three years ago when he ran for Alderman, and then he was elected after a hard-fought battle.

HANNA IS MUCH PLEASED.

Thanks Gov. Bushnell for Selecting Him to Succeed Sherman.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Mr. Hanna, speaking to-day of his promised appointment as Senator, said:

"Gov. Bushnell sent me a letter Monday morning notifying me of his intention to appoint me to the Senate to serve the unexpired term of Senator Sherman. It is with a great deal of appreciation that I received the news. I am deeply gratified at Gov. Bushnell's action; glad that it will work for the interests of the people of Ohio and that his determination was brought about by the preponderous sentiment that existed that I should receive the appointment.

Bushnell's action was voluntary, and not brought about by any deal. Gov. Bushnell showed wisdom in waiting until he was thoroughly satisfied that Sherman intended to resign before making known what his notion would be in filling the vacancy. I thank Gov. Bushnell for the honor, and all my friends for their kind wishes and support in the matter."

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Gov. Bushnell, who attended the sessions of the Sons of the Revolution to-day, was asked to say something about his announcement that he would appoint Mr. Hanna successor to Senator Sherman.

"Well, I had really determined upon the appointment of Mr. Hanna some time ago," he said, "but I could not appoint him, as there was no vacancy, but the interest in the matter becoming so great I considered that it would ease the public mind and be in the interest of harmony in the Republican Party to make the announcement of my intention. Mr. Hanna has been my personal friend for many years, and I make the announcement of his coming appointment with great satisfaction."

LUCKY LONG ISLAND WHALEMEN

Thirty Barrels of Oil and Valuable Whalebone Galore.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Feb. 22.—The work of cutting up the bull whale which was captured by the whaling crews on Saturday began this forenoon and the odor of blubber boiling in big iron kettles fills the air. It is what is known as a right whale, and is 45 feet in length. It was the first kill here in four years.

What the whalemen secure for their prize will be divided into thirty-five equal parts, one each for every man who chased and helped capture the monster. The whale was first struck by Capt. "Gabe" Edwards, and Capt. "Josh" Edwards killed him. The carcass is now near the railroad station, and it is there that the oil is being tried out. The blubber is four inches thick on the outside. The whalebone in the mouth is in slabs and is five feet long. The edges are covered with coarse hair. Thirty barrels of oil will be secured from the carcass, and altogether the whalemen will be several thousand dollars richer.

There was a big crowd present when the work was begun. It will take a few days to complete.

Hood's Pills

Are purely vegetable, contain no drastic drugs, and are easy to take, easy to operate. Rouse the liver, stimulate the stomach, cure constipation. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises 6:42 | Sun sets 5:45 | Moon rises A. M. 12:28

High Water—This Day.

A. M. S. Hook	A. M. Gov. Is'd 12:10	A. M. H. Gate 1:59
P. M. S. Hook 12:17	P. M. Gov. Is'd 12:25	P. M. H. Gate 2:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Augusta, Savannah	....	3:00 P. M.
Spree, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

Adriatic, Qu'nstown	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Char'ston	....	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orl's	....	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rott'dam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philad'phia, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundl'd	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
St. Paul, South'pton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Schleswig, Inagua	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sobralense, Barbados and Brazil	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 23.

Accomac, Gibraltar, Jan. 29.
Ardova, Shields, Jan. 23.
British King, Antwerp, Feb. .
Cambrian, London, Feb. 4.
Curacao, St. Thomas, Feb. 16.
Dago, Bristol, Feb. 7.
Dresden, Bremen, Feb. 10.
Ems, Genoa, Feb. 11.
Foreland, Hamburg, Feb. 1.
Francisco, Hull, Feb. 7.
Gardenia, Shields, Feb. 3.
Gladestry, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Hudson, New Orleans, Feb. 11.
Iroquois, Charleston, Feb. 20.
Italia, Hamburg, Feb. 8.
Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 20.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Feb. 6.
Lorenzo, Hull, Jan. 27.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Feb. 18.
Mohawk, London, Feb. 11.
Noordland, Antwerp, Feb. 13.
Norge, Christiansand, Feb. 15.
Patria, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Prussia, Hamburg, Feb. 8.
Radnorshire, Gibraltar, Feb. 5.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Feb. 10.
St. Irene, Liverpool, Feb. 6.
Tauric, Liverpool, Feb. 12.
Thor, Shields, Feb. 5.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

Afghan, Shields, Feb. 9.
Seguranca, Havana, Feb. 20.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

Edam, Amsterdam, Feb. 13.

FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

Britannic, Liverpool, Feb. 17.
Caracas, La Guayra, Feb. 20.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, Feb. 14.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Feb. 14.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Feb. 14.
Roland, Bremen, Feb. 14.
Trave, Bremen, Feb. 17.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, Feb. 13.
Exeter City, Swansea, Feb. 13.
New York, Southampton, Feb. 20.
Nueces, Galveston, Feb. 20.
Sorrento, Hamburg, Feb. 11.
Umbria, Liverpool, Feb. 19.

SUNDAY, FEB. 28.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 17.
Cassius, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
La Gascogne, Havre, Feb. 20.

Arrived—New York, Monday, Feb. 22.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Wilmington, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville Feb. 19 and Charleston 20th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Comal, Evans, Galveston, via Boston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Rio, Quick, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Advance, Henderson, Colon Feb. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Panama Railroad and Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Nickerson, Port Morant, Morant Bay, and Kingston Feb. 15 and Port Morant 16th, with mdse. and passengers to the American Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Vigilancia, McIntosh, Tampico Feb. 14 and Havana 18th, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M. to-day.

Bark Severn, (Nor.,) Hansen, Port Elizabeth, South Africa, 60 days, with wool to order; vessel to Benham & Boyesen.

SS Siberian, (Br.,) Park, Glasgow Feb. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:55 P. M. to-day.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:27 A. M. to-day.

SS Adriatic, (Br.,) Sowden, Liverpool Feb. 10 and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 A. M. to-day.

Sailed.

SS Mississippi, for London.
SS Patria, for Hamburg, via Baltimore.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Miscellaneous.

SS Damara, (Br.,) Capt. Chambers, from London for St. John, N. B., before reported beached to prevent her sinking, after having been in collision with the Sunderland steamer Arno, at Gravesend, has been floated and returned to her dock.

SS Paulina, (Span.,) Capt. Gamecho, from Liverpool for Puerto Rico, has been towed into St. Michael's, with her shaft broken.

Bark Antigone, (Ger.,) Capt. Hookelmann, from Hamburg for Santa Rosalia, before reported towed into Cuxhaven, leaking, but repaired and proceeded, has again been towed into Cuxhaven, leaking in fore hold.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelman, from Hamburg for New York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Matteawan, (Amer.,) Capt. Beynon, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Dungeness yesterday.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. McGavin, from New York Feb. 5 for the Mediterranean, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, from New York Feb. 7 for Flushing, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Coya, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Port Natal for New York Jan. 26.

SS Thomas Melville, (Br.,) Capt. Greig, sld. from Palermo for New York Feb. 13.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, sld. from Palermo for New York Feb. 16.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, sld. from Lisbon for New York Feb. 16.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Capt. Vallat, sld. from Naples for New York Feb. 18.

SS Douro, (Br.,) Capt. McCrum, sld. from Hull for New York Feb. 20.

SS Norwegian, (Br.,) Capt. Vipond, sld. from Glasgow for New York Feb. 20.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Heintze, sld. from Bremen for New York Feb. 20.

SS Rialto, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, sld. from Newcastle for New York yesterday.

SS Benmohr, (Br.,) Capt. Le Boutillier, from New York Dec. 4, via St. Michael's, arr. at Singapore Jan. 22.

SS Richard Grenville, (Br.,) Capt. Gill, from New York Dec. 13, via St. Vincent and Port Natal, arr. at East London Jan. 23.

SS Yarrowdale, (Br.,) Capt. Geddes, from New York Dec. 24, arr. at Cape Town Jan. 28.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York Jan. 24, arr. at Trieste Feb. 18.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Sonderhoff, from New York Jan. 16, arr. at Stettin Feb. 19.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Bond, from New York Feb. 10, arr. at Antwerp Feb. 20.

SS Armenia, (Ger.,) Capt. Magin, from New York Feb. 6, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New York Feb. 5, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, from New York Feb. 5, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Hermine, (Aust.,) from Fiume Feb. 4 for New York, arr. at St. Michael's for coal yesterday.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Farrington, from New York Feb. 10, arr. here to-day.

SS Mendota, (Br.,) Capt. Dickens, from New York Feb. 5, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New York Feb. 7, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from Genoa for New York, sld. from Gibraltar at 10 P. M. Feb. 20.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Braithwaite, from New York Feb. 5, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Deloncle, from New York, arr. at Havre yesterday.

SS Lucigen, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam to-day.

This Lady Knew What to Do.

And So She Gave Some Valuable Advice to Her Friend.

A lady who recently happened to visit a neighbor, found her in a terrible state of misery. Her head was tightly bound with a handkerchief, and there were dark circles around her eyes.

"Why, whatever is the matter?" inquired the visitor, with some alarm.

"Oh, I don't know, but for days I have been feeling so weak, tired, and unstrung. I have no appetite, feel bilious and dyspeptic, and now I have a racking headache."

"Ah, now, I can plainly see what the matter is," was the reply, "for I have been through the very same experience myself. I was feeling precisely as you are when a friend advised me to try a pure medicinal stimulant, and I derived wonderful benefit from doing so. Take my advice and try a little pure malt whiskey."

"But, you know I never touch spirits of any kind!"

"Neither do I, except as a remedy. When I was feeling as you are I took Duffy's pure malt whiskey, and it made me strong and well. I am convinced it will do the same for you."

The experience of this lady has been verified in thousands of other cases, and vast numbers of women are kept in health by the regular use of this great remedy. All grocers and druggists keep Duffy's pure malt, but in purchasing care should be taken to secure only the genuine.

INSURED FOR HALF A MILLION,

Sudden Death of John R. Boyden, Due to an Accident.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Word reached here this afternoon of the death of John R. Boyden, President of the Boyden Lumber Company of St. Louis, with mills at Neelyville, Ark.

Mr. Boyden left here Saturday night for Neelyville, and had been inspecting some machinery. While thus engaged, his clothes became entangled in the shafting and he was so badly crushed that he died this morning.

Mr. Boyden was very wealthy. In addition to his large property holdings, his life was insured for $500,000.

KILLED HIS HALF-SISTER

And Burned Her Body to Conceal the Crime.

NAPA, Cal., Feb. 22.—Charles Kugadt, alias John Frey, has been arrested here at the instance of the Sheriff of Washington County, Texas, charged with the murder of his half-sister in that county on Oct. 19, 1896. The crime was an usually atrocious one. Kugadt's half-sister was about to return to Germany, and had several hundred dollars on her person, when he started with her to a railway station. She was not seen alive after that, but later her charred body was found in the ruins of her trunk and valise, which had served as a funeral pile when the murderer cremated the body.

Kugadt says the woman fell from the wagon and was crushed to death. He burned the body, fearing he would be charged with the murder.

A SCHOOL OF THEOSOPHY.

The Cornerstone to be Laid in San Diego, Cal., To-day.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 22.—Admiral Beardslee, Capt. Sumner of the Monadnock, Lieut. Commander Ingersoll, executive officer of the Philadelphia; Capt. Dyke of the British gunboat Comus, and a large party of officers, representing the American and British Navies, have accepted the invitation of Mrs. Tingley, President Hargrove, and the committee to attend officially the ceremonies attendant upon laying the cornerstone of the school for the revival of the mysteries of antiquity, which is to take place on the site of the college on Point Loma Tuesday afternoon.

Addresses will be made by Mrs. Tingley and President Hargrove of New York, the Rev. W. Williams of London, Dr. Allen Griffiths of San Francisco, Dr. Buck of Cincinnati, and others. President Philip Morse of the Chamber of Commerce, Mayor Carlson, Judges Hughes and Torrance of the Superior Court, and others will be present in their official capacity, accompanied by a large crowd of visitors from the city and surrounding country.

About 100 prominent theosophists from abroad are now in the city, and others are arriving by every train.

Connecticut Mutual Life.

The fifty-first annual report of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company has just been published by its President, Col. Jacob L. Greene. He always makes his reports instructive and entertaining, but it is doubtful whether he ever gave the public a more valuable exhibit of the condition of his great fiduciary trust than he does in the report now under consideration. President Greene goes to show that the company is under no stress of circumstances, natural or artificial; that its position is ideal; that its business has been so large as to get absolute stability in its average expenses; that it has made investments worthy such a trust; that it is conducted so as to give the largest possible saving to policy holders and so adjusted that whether its business increases or not it will not have to cut its dividends on any account. The gross assets Jan. 1 were $62,952,348.88; total liabilities, $55,799,051.84. This shows a surplus on Jan. 1 of $7,153,297.04.

Resigned a Splendid Fee.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 22.—United States Minister Matt W. Ransom was selected some time ago as referee in the Guatemala-Mexico boundary dispute. Owing to the illness of his wife and the improbability of his staying much longer in Mexico, he has resigned the position, and the two Governments will select his successor at an early date. He was to have received a fee of $50,000 in gold for his labor.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

We have no use for the old-fashioned custom of storing away goods for another season. We prefer to give you the benefit of bargain prices.

SOLID OAK DINING CHAIRS,

Large, with high backs and brace arms,

Only $1.00 Each.

Good fortune smiles upon you again, as in this offer you have good taste, durability, and fine finish, combined with the lowest possible price. Just as "Long Credit" as you wish.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

WANAMAKER'S
Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth & Tenth Sts.



SILKS

Shanghai. Paris. Lyons.

Fabric from Shanghai. It is strong, will make good seams.

Designs from Paris—eight of them. Numerous combinations in the several patterns display the best popular colors.

Printed in Lyons.

All this pertains to 18,000 yards of Silks that are just in and first shown to-day. The price is FORTY CENTS. Equal goodness will be hard to find at equal money. Indications suggest scarcity of similar goods.

It is proper to remind you of
The rich Spring Taffeta at 75c.
The beautiful silk Gauzes with satin stripes, at 50c.

DRESS GOODS

Spring is just around the corner. A glimpse of any of the Dress Goods counters reminds one of this fact.

Poplins, Canvas and Covert Cloths are approved materials for tailor-made gowns. Thus it is that our stock of these weaves is so complete and the assortment so varied. Every desirable color and combination of colors is represented. And the prices?

French Poplins, plain and mixed, $1 yd.
French Granites, 75c and $1 yd.
French Satin Soleil, 75c yd.
Canvas Etamine, 22 colors, $1 yd.
French Vigoreux, 21 colors, $1 and $1.25 yd.
Covert Cloths, 14 colors, $1 yd.
Covert Cloths, 19 colors, $1.10 yd.
Covert Cloths, 28 colors, $1.25 yd.
Covert Cloths, 29 colors, $2.50 yd.
Covert Cloths, $1.75.

Fourth avenue.

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS

A stock of ready-to-wear Dress Skirts here, gathered from the best makers in the country. All the newest Spring Dress Fabrics are represented. Cut in the latest style, carefully draped, they hang perfectly. Prices $4 and upward.

At $4—Of figured mohair, storm and cheviot serges, velveteen binding.
At $5—Of Sicilian mohair.
At $5 to $18—Of all the new checks and fancy mixed fabrics.
At $19 to $34—Of serges, cheviots, etamines and canvas cloths; in all the new shades—purple, green, brown, navy blue—lined with silk and handsomely finished.
At $30 to $40—Of serges, China silk and satin, accordion plaited.

In addition to these there is a great variety of Skirts of Figured Satins, Moire Velours, Moire Antique, Faconne and Grenadines.

Second floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S SILK WAISTS

Seen these pretty ready-to-wear Waists of figured taffeta silk at
THREE DOLLARS?

Light shades, for evening wear. New style sleeves and collars. Lined with lawn. Boned. A fortunate chance that brought them here to sell at such a little price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

WOMEN'S COLLARS AND CUFFS

For wear with Shirt Waists. The newest shapes here at modest prices.

Collars, 8c to 25c each.
Cuffs, 10c to 30c a pair.

Broadway.

NECK RUCHINGS

First showing of the new Spring colors in Ruchings. Dainty decorations and in shades to suit any complexion. 15c to $3 a yd.

Broadway.

BARGAINS IN CUT GLASSWARE

A large lot gets first showing this morning. Manufacturers' samples—thus, only one or two pieces of a kind. Newest designs, rich cuttings—the very best the market affords. Brilliant Crystal elegance. Very cheap.

BOWLS
7 in., regularly $6.00; now $4.00
9 in., regularly $11.25; now $7.50
10 in., regularly $13.50; now $9.00

NAPPIES
7 in., regularly $6.25; now $4.25
8 in., regularly $7.75; now $5.25
10 in., regularly $9.75; now $6.50

Over 100 pieces have been taken from our regular stock and marked for prompt selling. They include Celery Trays, Spoon Holders, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pitchers, Cologne Bottles and Bowls.

Pitchers, were $16; now $8.
Spoon Holders, were $4.75; now $3.
Celery Trays, were $10.75; now $7.50.
Tumblers, were $6; now $3.

Basement.

DOG FURNISHINGS

This week the Bench Show and aristocratic dogs will claim a share of the public's attention. Dog Furnishings are here in great variety at small prices.

Harnesses, 85c to $3. Whips, 25c to $2.50.
Leaders, 35c to 50c. Chains, 20c to 65c.
Collars, unlined, 18c to 75c.
Collars, lined, 20c to $3.
Brushes, 40c and 60c; Combs, 15c.
Locks for Collars, 12c to 20c.
Bells for Collars, 8c to 15c.
Twin Dog Coupler, 50c.
Woodill's Dog Soap, 18c.
Dog Baskets, $1.50 to $3.75.
Blankets, $1.50 to $2.85.
Covered Baskets, $3 to $4.50.

Basement.

WANAMAKER'S
Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth & Tenth Sts.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE

The Dining-room Furniture now shown in our Furniture store makes a large and interesting exhibition.

Response came quickly—continues strongly—to our February offering of Bedroom Suits. The departing procession keeps our Furniture vans busy.

With good reasons we expect a corresponding experience in Dining-room Suits and pieces.

DINING TABLES
We show 50 patterns of Dining-room Tables. Prices $4.20 to $120.
Of oak, antique finish, 5 ft. long, $4.20.
Of oak, carved base, polished top, 6 ft. long, $7.
Of oak, fancy fluted legs, top 42 in. wide. 8 ft. long, $9.50.
Of quartered oak, 8 ft. long, fancy legs, claw feet, $15.

SIDE TABLES
35 patterns in oak and mahogany. Prices $12 to $80.
Of quartered oak, 18x36 in., one large drawer for table linen, cabinet below, French legs, $12.50.
Of quartered oak, full swell front, one large drawer, shelf below, size of top 44x20, $12.
Of quartered oak, with cabinet and four small drawers, top 42x18 in., $16.50.
Of quartered oak, swell front, carved claw feet, top 42x20 in., $21.

SIDEBOARDS
125 patterns of oak and mahogany, $12.50 to $225.
Of oak, polished finish, 3 ft. 6 in. long, bevel plate mirror 14x24 in., $12.50.
Of quartered oak, top and base neatly carved; 4 ft. long; 3 French bevel plate mirrors in top, $20.
Of quartered oak, 4 ft. long, swell front base, handsomely carved, highly polished, 2 drawers, bevel plate mirror in top, $26.

CHINA CLOSETS
75 patterns in oak and mahogany. Prices $17 to $187.50.
Of oak, highly polished, 3 ft. 4 in. wide, round ends, carved top, $17.
Of quartered oak, 4 ft. wide, 3 shelves, round ends, carved top, $22.50.
Of quartered oak, round ends, rope column ornamentations on front, $27.

BUTLERS' TRAYS
Of quartered oak, highly polished, $6.75.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS
150 patterns, in oak and mahogany. Prices $1.10 to $32.
Of quartered oak, cane seat and spindle back, $2.
Of quartered oak, polished, embossed leather seat, $2.85.
Of walnut, box seat, fancy back, $3.25.

Great house or small, elegant apartment or simple, have equal care in our Dining-Room Furniture—comprehensive, universal.

Fourth floor.

MATTRESSES

Enough curled hair for 900 Mattresses came to us at less than present market price. While this lot lasts, $16 worth of Mattress
FOR $12.

Made in one or two parts, as desired.

Fourth floor.

PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS

Live goose feathers at 50c a pound, and this means

Pillows 20x30 in., 5 lbs., $2.50 a pair.
Bolsters 20x56 in., 5 lbs., $2.50.

None but good ticking used in the making.

Other grades of Feathers at cheaper prices.

Fourth floor.

HOSIERY

For women:
Of cotton, Richelieu ribbed, fast black, tan,
2 PAIRS FOR 25c
Of cotton, fast black, double soles, high spliced heels,
3 PAIRS FOR 50c

For men:
Half Hose of cotton, fast black, double soles, high spliced heels,
3 PAIRS FOR 50c

Broadway and Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

MRS. JOHN HESS CONFESSES.

She Set Fire to Her House at Her Husband's Suggestion.

ROME, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Mrs. John Hess of this city, who was arrested, with her husband, charged with arson in the second degree in burning down their house, has made a complete confession to the District Attorney.

She says she set fire to the house after her husband had promised her $25 and a new dress if she would do it while he was away from home. She alleged that on the afternoon of the fire her husband saturated the walls of a loft over their bedroom with kerosene, and in the evening she tipped a lamp over on the bed.

The house and furniture were insured for $400, and the woman claims they were going to move to Utica as soon as they got the insurance money.

KILLED BY A DEPUTY SHERIFF.

John Grissom, One of the Gang of Raiders, Shot Dead.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Feb. 22.—John Grissom, one of the members of the gang who raided the town of Stroud three weeks ago, was killed in a battle with a posse of Deputy Sheriffs, eighteen miles northeast of Chandler, yesterday.

The officers had been watching the house nearly all night, and when Solomon Grissom, the father, appeared at the door he was told to surrender. He refused to comply and, jumping back into the house, called to the boys and the women to get their guns and fight. A battle followed. John Grissom, whom the officers were after, exposed himself and was shot dead by Deputy Sheriff Bentley. Solomon Grissom and his younger son, Garfield, then gave up their arms, surrendered, and were taken to the Chandler Jail.

William E. McNey Rearrested.

Post Office Inspectors have rearrested William E. McNey, a letter carrier, who pleaded guilty to the charge of rifling the mails in 1894. McNey was traced to a farm near Ransomville, Niagara County, where he went under the name of William J. Johnson. Inspector Shopp started yesterday for Ransomville to take charge of the prisoner, who will be turned over to the authorities of the Eastern Postal District of New York State. McNey was attached to Station E, in Brooklyn, and was arrested June 18, 1894. He confessed his crime then, and United States Commissioner Morle held him for the Grand Jury in $1,500. Two of his fellow-employes furnished the bond. McNey fled, and eluded discovery until a few days ago.

Palmer Declared Irresponsible.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 22.—A Sheriff's jury has decided that George W. Palmer is irresponsible. Palmer had been indicted for killing his mother, brother, and sister. The jury's report may result in his being sent to an insane asylum instead of to trial.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senator McNulty Proposes an Investigation into the Acts of the New York Dock Department.

THE CHARGES OF NEGLIGENCE.

Nominations Sent in by Gov. Black—Bills Passed by the Assembly—Proposal to Pay Salaries to Brooklyn Office Holders Appointed in Violation of Law.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Senator McNulty (Dem., Kings,) to-night introduced the following in the Senate, which was referred to the Cities Committee:

"Whereas, Under and in accordance with Chapter 509 of the Laws of 1889 and Chapter 298 of the Laws of 1892, the Department of Docks of the City of New York was authorized to set apart in said city certain piers on the water front where sheds were hereafter to be erected, that said sheds should be so constructed as to admit of the free public use of the roof thereof for purposes of resort and recreation; and

"Whereas, The said Board of the Department of Docks of the City of New York has diligently and willfully refused or failed or neglected to comply with the provisions of said laws; and,

"Whereas, The said Board of the Department of Docks of the City of New York, by reason of its failure and negligence to designate or set apart said docks and piers for the purposes aforesaid, and by reason of its failure and negligence to require the lessees of said wharf property to construct the sheds thereon, as to enable the public to have free access thereto for the purposes of resort and healthful recreation, has thereby deprived the people of the City of New York of the benefits arising under the provisions of said laws, and its said failure or omission or negligence has been a grave abuse of official conduct; and,

"Whereas, Other serious omissions, errors, and negligent delays in the prosecution of the departmental business have been committed by said board, among other things that they have failed to proceed with and properly and diligently prosecute the work of improving the water front between West Tenth and Twenty-third Streets, North River, in accordance with the plan or plans adopted by said board in 1894, and approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said city, as required by law; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a committee of five Senators be appointed to draft such remedial acts as may be necessary in the premises, and, in order so to do, the said committee shall have full power and authority to conduct an investigation for that purpose, and the said committee be and they hereby are empowered to hold meetings in the City of New York, to employ counsel and a stenographer, and such other assistants as may be necessary, to send for persons and papers, issue subpoenas, and exercise and use all the powers, privileges, and authority in a legislative committee, and, it is further

"Resolved, That said committee make a full report thereon, containing such recommendations as in their judgment may be required, and also accompanied by a bill or bills, on or before the 20th of March next."

Nominations by the Governor.

Gov. Black to-night transmitted to the Senate the nominations as managers of the Buffalo State Hospital of Esther K. McWilliams of Buffalo, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charlotte S. Williams, and Jessie Holland Jewett of Buffalo, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charlotte Miller Glenny. They were referred.

A Marriage License Bill.

Senator Krum introduced a bill amending the domestic law by providing that persons intending to be joined in marriage shall before their marriage file with the City Clerk, upon the payment of a fee of 50 cents, a certificate containing the following facts:

Name and residence of each party, the age of each party, the names of parents of each party, if known, and if not known, to be so stated; the residence of the parents of each party, and that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. Failure to comply with these provisions makes both parties guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100, or to imprisonment for six months.

Senator Brush introduced a bill providing that where no physician or midwife is in attendance at the birth of a child, the parent or custodian of a child born shall cause a certificate of birth to be filed with the Board of Health within thirty days, and each person making such certificate shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents, to be charged against the municipality.

THE MATTER OF HOLIDAYS.

Mr. Ives Proposes to Recognize Only Certain Days—Bills Passed and Introduced.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday proved no deterrent to the working of the Assembly machinery, which started up again to-night after the usual Saturday and Sunday recess. Mr. Ives offered the following:

Whereas, The State of New York is so poor and the desire of economy among its officers and representatives is so great, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the present Legislature, and it is earnestly requested that all future Legislatures of the State of New York, do not observe any legal holiday which they themselves helped to make.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Harrison of Steuben offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That there be $300 appropriated for the House Committee on Soldiers' Home to visit the soldiers and sailors' home at Bath.

The following bills were passed:

Mr. Abell—Prohibiting railroads using bridges wholly or partially built by the City of Brooklyn without the consent of municipal authorities.

Mr. Mathewson—Changing the grades of the King's Bridge and Fordham Roads in New York City.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Soper—Authorizing the Mayor of Brooklyn to appoint a Board of Trustees for the control of the cemetery at Church Lane, near East Eighty-ninth Street, in the Thirty-second Ward.

Mr. B. D. Brown—Amending the liquor tax law so as to not submit to electors the question as to whether liquor shall be sold on a pharmacist's or physician's prescription.

Mr. G. W. Wilson—Providing that upon the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn all railroad tracks and other railroad property shall be removed from Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, between Court Street, on the west, and Vesta Street, on the east, and authorizing the Board of Public Improvement to remove the same within ninety days.

CHARGES AGAINST BACKUS.

The District Attorney Must Make an Answer Within Eight Days.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Some days ago charges were filed with Gov. Black against District Attorney Foster L. Backus of Kings County, asking for his removal from office, alleging that he had failed to properly enforce the Raines liquor-tax law in one instance.

Gov. Black to-day notified the District Attorney by mail of the charges, and inclosed a copy of them, with a request for an answer within eight days.

This is the usual proceeding in such cases. The charges were made by Thomas C. Jenks, a lawyer of New York City.

ILLEGAL BROOKLYN APPOINTMENTS

Civil Service Reformers Will Oppose a Bill to Pay Salaries.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—It is proposed to introduce in the Legislature this week a bill to pay salaries to over a hundred employes in Brooklyn city departments who, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has decided, were appointed in violation of the civil service provisions of the State Constitution.

The court in its decision held that such positions should have been filled only after a competitive examination, and that the court finally is the only authority which can determine what positions are practicable to fill by competitive examinations. It had been thought that the Governor or Legislature could determine this last question.

A bill providing for the payment of the salaries of those Brooklyn city employes in Brooklyn whom the courts have declared were employed in violation of the civil service law, would, in the opinion of civil service reformers, be unconstitutional, as was the bill which Gov. Morton refused to sign providing for the payment of fifty-five canal employes whom State Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge appointed in violation of the civil service law.

Prominent civil service reformers propose that a law be passed holding appointing officers responsible for the salaries of employes appointed in violation of the civil service law. As it is, it is not thought that the Brooklyn city employes will be able to secure their salaries under the provisions of the Constitution, as the friends of civil service reform say they would secure an injunction restraining the payment of their salaries under any law passed by the Legislature, on the ground that such a law would be unconstitutional.

WAGES OF UNSKILLED LABOR.

Superintendent Aldridge Asks that 15 Cents an Hour Be the Minimum.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Superintendent Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works to-night sent to the Legislature a communication bearing on the rate of wages to be paid for unskilled labor on the public works of the State, and urging that a minimum price of not less than 15 cents per hour be fixed by the Legislature for such work.

When the communication was read in the Assembly a resolution was offered by Mr. Degnan and adopted, referring it to the Committee on Labor and Industry, with instructions to report to the House a bill embodying the recommendations contained therein.

CHIEF CONLIN IS SILENT.

Speculation as to the Result of His Criticism of the Police Board.

There is considerable discussion around Police Headquarters and in the different station houses as to the result of the defiant stand taken by Chief Conlin. The Chief declined to obey certain instructions regarding the adoption of the Bertillon system of identifying criminals, on the ground that Commissioner Andrews, who issued them, had no authority to do so, and then, in response to a veiled threat from the Commissioner, criticised the Police Board.

The Chief will consult Commissioners Parker and Grant before taking any decisive steps, and there is only conjecture as to how they will advise him. If they tell him to apologize to the board, after declining to explain to the President, it will be a slight on Commissioner Roosevelt. To sustain him in that course will be to admit that no Commissioner has the right to summon a police officer for any explanation or to receive instructions.

If they advise the Chief to stand by his words and take the consequences in a trial, they must, to give the Chief a fair deal, admit, or vote to admit, the truth of his criticism, which is humiliating to the entire board.

At the meeting of the Commissioners called for to-morrow it is expected that the President or Commissioner Andrews will suggest that an official request be made to the Chief to explain his remarks.

THE OLD WOMAN'S CHAIR.

She Would Not Be Parted from It Even in the Hospital.

A little old woman and a little old rocking chair, that seemed a part of her, were admitted to Bellevue Hospital yesterday. The chair was admitted only because its possessor would not have it otherwise, despite the objections of clerks, attendants, and doctors, who had only red-tape regulations to fortify them. The little chair came from Ireland forty years ago with Katharin Nash, then twenty years old, who had been a schoolteacher in Killarney. What associations had made it dear to her then may not become known, but she has never been separated from it since.

Suffering from emphysema, a relative with whom she lived, at 149 Second Avenue, arranged for her transfer to the hospital, where she could receive expert nursing. The driver of the sick wagon objected to taking the chair, but he quickly gave way before the verbal onslaught of the little woman, deciding to let the attaches of the hospital have it out with her.

There were other little things she had with her, but she gave them over to the property clerk on his promise that some old letters should not be read. While she discussed these matters in the reception room she sat in her chair, to make sure of it, and in due course it was installed by her bed in the ward to which she was assigned.

NEW NINTH REGIMENT ARMORY

Formally Opened with a Review, Parade, and Reception.

The new Ninth Regiment Armory, in West Fourteenth Street, was formally opened last night with a review, parade, and reception. The military part of the programme was under the direction of Col. William Seward.

The regiment was reviewed by Mayor Strong, and after the parade and drill Gen. C. H. T. Collis presented the State long-service medals to twelve officers and privates, who had served ten, fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five years.

After the parade the guests who had filled the galleries took part in the dancing.

In the box with Mayor Strong were Gen. Collis, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., John Jeroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen; Theodore Sutro, and Mrs. Collis. Others who were present were Col. Daniel Appleton and staff of the Seventh Regiment, Col. F. V. Green and staff of the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Bartlett and staff of the Twenty-second Regiment, Gen. Plume and staff of the Second Brigade of New Jersey, ex-Mayor Hewitt, Cornelius N. Bliss, William Brookfield, Theodore W. Myers, and Gen. Egbert L. Viele.

SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCHES.

Thirty-third Annual Meeting—Delegates from Many Congregations.

New York and Brooklyn delegates of the Swedenborg Church met in their thirty-third annual meeting yesterday in the Church of the New Jerusalem, at Monroe and Clark Streets, Brooklyn. Twelve churches were represented, as follows: The New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Orange, Bay Shore, Elizabeth, Hempstead, Newark, Riverhead, Paterson, New York German, and Brooklyn German.

The Rev. Dr. S. S. Seward, President of the New York Association of the church, presided. Reports were read indicating a constant growth of Swedenborgianism. The Rev. Dr. Hinckley, General Superintendent of Missions, made a short address in reference to the mission work of the new church. The annual address, "A Non-Ecclesiastic Ecclesiasticism," was delivered by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Mann.

In the course of his remarks he said, referring to contentment with the Church as it exists: "All the perfection of community life depends upon the fidelity of its individual parts. This is the perfection of the army, which has been regarded as the unrivaled example of the work of many as one. If we do our part, God will do His."

New York Central Dummies.

Alderman Frederick A. Ware, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen, announced yesterday that a resolution would be introduced at the board meeting to-day calling upon the Corporation Counsel to take immediate steps to prevent the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company operating its "dummy" freight line on Tenth Avenue below Thirtieth Street. The lease or franchise by virtue of which the company ran its "dummy" engines and cars from Thirtieth Street down to St. John's Park expired over a year ago. To prevent a renewal of the lease the citizens along the route formed an association, and petitions circulated by it have been sent to the Board of Aldermen. The matter was referred to the Law Committee, and in due course to the Corporation Counsel, but nothing was done, and the railroad has continued to use the streets.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Members:

The year 1896 was marked by almost unremitting commercial depression affecting every interest and by serious disturbances in the public finances producing apprehensions more or less approaching panic for nearly the entire period, both conditions having their origin largely in those questions which became the issues in a political campaign which, for the critical gravity of the results involved and the intensity of feeling engendered, has had no parallel in our history.

In such a year enterprise loses much of its usual reward, and the best results in nearly any business are those accomplished at least cost while maintaining the efficiency of the working machinery and awaiting such favorable change as will allow a satisfactory amount of business to be done at usual cost and without strain.

Effect on Business.

Especially is this true in the business of life insurance. Its cost is usually reckoned as a part of one's expenses; and when money is hard to come at and profits are little, and perhaps nothing, new expenses are not readily undertaken, the usual ones are often curtailed and business shrinks. Under such conditions a large volume of new business can be maintained in only one way; by such concessions on the first premium as tempt a new insurer to take a policy which costs him little or nothing the first year, and which he gets at the expense of the older policy-holders whose money has to make up the deficiency caused by what the "new blood" costs but fails to pay.

Were any given quantity of new business in any one year necessary to the stability of a company—as it might be were the company new and its amount at risk as yet too small for a safe average experience—there might be a reason for keeping up a pace even at increased cost, if the business so gotten were likely to stay by. But there is no company of our class doing business to-day in any such situation; nor any which cannot afford to let its new business vary with the conditions affecting the volume of every other business, except those which have attached to the simple methods of legitimate life insurance certain wholly extraneous features which create necessities of their own and dominate the situation. The "accumulated dividend" companies, some of which are losing $125,000,000 and upward of old business every year, and must keep a very great amount of business going in order to keep up the lapses and forfeitures necessary to provide their "accumulated surplus" or tontine fund, have tried to educate the public to believe that a great "new business" and a great "amount at risk" were the true measures of success, and may feel that their choice lies between keeping up the inflow at any cost, by any effective means, and such a shrinkage as they cannot contemplate with equanimity. However that may be, the vicious and costly methods of competition are continued.

An Ideal Position.

The Connecticut Mutual is happily under the stress of no circumstances, natural or artificial, requiring it to force its business beyond the conditions of the time. Its position is ideal, and that to which every company ought to strive to attain, a business so large as to give absolute stability in its average experience, yet not so large but that in good times and under fair conditions it can be maintained without difficulty, even allowing for occasional and considerable shrinkages in bad times, a standard of solvency beyond question, investments worthy such a trust, and an expense account so small as to give the largest possible saving to policy-holders and so adjusted that, whether its business increases or shrinks, it will not have to cut its dividends on that account

That is the position we occupy. So far as the absolute safety of every present policy-holder is concerned, or so far as his future dividends would be affected, it is not necessary that we should ever write another new policy. The company would pay out to the very last man and maintain the same relative high dividends without it. The only reason for taking new business is that we may give to new families the same secure and cheap protection that those of our present members are getting. The latter have no need whatever for any new business. And, therefore, it is that, among all the struggles for first place as to new business and amount at risk among the large companies, and those of the smaller ones to keep somewhere in the race, the Connecticut Mutual has steadily refused to compete for new business at the cost of present policy-holders. What we can get without reducing their dividends we take; what we can't goes to those whose inducements to agents, and whose speculative proposals and momentary temptations to new men are great, but whose dividends to old members are smaller. In good times we more or less enlarge our business. In hard times we husband our strength, indifferent to all considerations except maintaining our standard of excellence.

We are thus explicit, not only because the matter is apt to these times, but also because in the competition of business, it is commonly represented by those whose only point of comparison with us is in respect of new business and amount at risk, that it is undesirable to insure in a company which is not rapidly increasing its business; that expenses would be less, dividends larger, and security greater if we were pushing harder for new business and getting more of it; a statement which is false in every aspect and particular. There must come a point with every company, no matter how rapid its present growth, beyond which it cannot force an increase of size. And several of the largest companies are rapidly approaching that point. What will be their status then? Should the public, therefore, turn from them? If they will be then undesirable companies, why should they be built up at all?

If a company be truly desirable, prosperous, and safe only while and only as it is increasing its risks, then the more rapidly a company is growing to-day the faster it is approaching the time when it will be no longer desirable, prosperous, or safe. If that be so, life insurance should be summarily suppressed as an inevitable swindle.

But, as our expense rate is less than that of any other company, and only about half that of the great pushers, while our results to policy-holders are very much larger than theirs, and our stability greater and more conservatively based, the advantage to be derived from following their example would seem more than doubtful, especially in view of the heavy and continuous reductions they have made and are still making in their dividends, while we have maintained our scale. The reproach of such a conservatism we are very content to bear. The vigor of the oak is of an enduring sort.

Review of the Year.

Notwithstanding the dullness of the year 1896, the affairs of the company in every essential particular, were as prosperous as could be reasonably expected under the conditions. A gain in income, assets, and surplus, while earning an increased dividend—an increase of strength more than corresponding with the increase in liabilities, while decreasing the cost of insurance—may, in such times, well be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

The operations of the year as covered by our report to the Insurance Department, are as follows:

Net assets, January 1, 1896		$60,764,020.64
Received—		
For premiums	$4,743,236.75	
For int. and rents	3,139,405.22	
Bal. profit and loss	50,140.75	
Total income		7,932,782.72
		$68,696,803.36
Disbursed—		
For claims by death and matured endowments	$4,508,018.25	
Surplus returned to policy holders	1,274,658.62	
Lapsed and surrendered policies	759,247.98	
Total paid policy holders	$6,541,924.80	
Commissions to ag'ts, salaries, medical examiners' fees, printing, advertising, legal, real estate, and all other expenses of management	836,715.97	
Taxes	336,490.98	
Total expenditures		7,715,131.75
Bal. net assets, Jan. 1, 1897		$60,981,671.61
Add interest due and accrued, market values of stocks and bonds over cost, and net deferred and uncollected premiums, as per itemized statement herewith		1,970,677.27
Gross assets, Jan. 1, 1897		$62,952,348.88
Total liabilities		55,799,051.84
Surplus, January 1, 1897		$7,153,297.04

Interest.

We received for interest and dividends, $2,884,958.31; for rents, $254,446.91. The dullness of the times made collections unusually slow. Yet the overdue interest on December 31, 1896, on nearly $36,000,000 of mortgage loans was only $150,466.71, about $30,000 of which has since been received.

No new defaults have occurred on our bonds, the only case now in default being that of the $100,000 of bonds of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad now in process of reorganization.

Real Estate Loans.

The amount of old loans paid off and of new loans made was much smaller than usual; a natural result of the conditions which made it hard to get money to pay with, and also made less use for borrowed money. Old loans were paid amounting to $5,560,110.40, and new loans were made for $5,202,279.87.

Foreclosures and Sales.

Other results of the hard times were the prolonged inability of many to pay interest, compelling us to take under foreclosures properties costing $1,233,028.08, and also a great deadness in the real estate market by reason of which comparatively few sales were made, amounting to $124,325.33. There were a good many inquiries after property, but most of them were made in the hope that the pressure of the times might dispose us to offer at low prices. We are fortunately able to hold our property until usual conditions restore usual prices.

The advantage of being able to do this is well illustrated in our own history. Since 1879 the company has sold properties which it had then acquired under foreclosure at a cost of $7,531,618.30. In an examination made that year, the Insurance Commissioner valued these properties at only $6,445,773, an apparent loss of $1,085,845.30. But we did not sell at those figures. We waited and sold as the market wanted it, for $8,922,656.31, or $1,391,038.01 more than the property cost, and $2,476,883.31 more than the Commissioner's valuation.

While some of our properties will not probably sell for as much as they cost, others will sell for more, and, judging from past experience, we see no reason to apprehend any loss on this item as a whole.

Bond Transactions and Holdings.

There were paid off or sold during the year municipal and railroad bonds which cost us $864,633.30, and other bonds purchased at a cost of $783,610.44. The market value of such securities in general was considerably less on December 31, 1896, than on December 31, 1895. The shrinkage on our holdings was, however, only two-thirds of 1 per cent. These holdings are for $13,285,000 par value, costing $13,606,034.97, and worth at the above date, $14,058,907 by an entirely conservative valuation.

Profit and Loss.

A small net loss of $13,105.87 on some of the real estate sales and sundry items was offset by a net gain of $63,246.62, mainly on transactions in bonds, leaving $50,140.75 to the good.

Mortality.

We paid to the families and estates of deceased members during the year $4,106,366.25. The value and timeliness of this great sum to its many recipients in their hour of need are the measure of our yearly service to the households of our country. Its helpfulness can be somewhat realized if one will but imagine that amount being constantly distributed among cases like some that will occur to any of us, and will think what it has meant to them, or would have meant to those who did not have it. It is an unmixed good, coming when the necessity for such help is greatest.

Our death losses were so far inside those expected and provided for that the savings therefrom were $436,689.

It should be always borne in mind that it is not the amount of a company's death losses, nor their proportion to its amount at risk, nor to its income or its assets, which are significant of their effect upon its prosperity, present or future. The older its business, the longer it has been in force, the greater the average age of its members, the greater will be the proportion of deaths and the volume of losses. The question is not only what losses have occurred, but what were expected? What losses were anticipated when the premiums and reserves to meet them were computed? Are the actual losses inside or outside that expectation? That is the only pertinent question in the matter.

Expenses.

The ratio of expenses to income in 1896 was 10.55 per cent.; an increase over the usual average of about one-half of 1 per cent. This was due to no increase in the cost of getting business or in any general expense, but solely to the increased cost of repairs to real estate taken under foreclosure, and necessary to put it in proper order, and to rightly protect our property. The same careful and systematic economy which always distinguishes this company has been rigidly maintained.

New Business.

In consequence of the unbroken business depression of 1896, and especially during the months of the political campaign, and because we spent no money trying to overcome these obstacles, we wrote about 10 per cent. less new business in 1896 than in 1895. The renewals of old business were so well kept up, however, that we lost during the year on the whole amount in force only $619,430.

We believe the persistency of the old business of the Connecticut Mutual is quite unique. It is an element of great strength and of cheapness as well. It costs far less to take such care of old business as to keep it, than to get new to replace it. And we are fortunately not in the position of those companies whose heavy expenses can be met and whose extravagant representations of "postponed or accumulated dividends," to be paid fifteen or twenty years hence, can be fulfilled only by the proceeds of heavy forfeitures of old business every year.

Dividends.

The dividend paid on each policy in 1896 was larger than the corresponding one for 1895. There will be a similar increase in dividends and consequent decrease in the cost of insurance on policies renewed in 1897.

Surplus.

We call attention to those items from which it is possible to derive a surplus, and to the manner in which they have been applied during the year, with a preliminary word of explanation.

We agree to pay certain sums on the occurrence of a certain event. To do this we must have premiums large enough to pay running expenses, the current death claims, and provide a reserve for the greater mortality that will come with the increasing age of the business. We can earn interest on that reserve while we hold it. So we assume a maximum death rate, a maximum expense rate, and a minimum rate of interest, and calculate our premiums and the reserve to be laid aside out of them on those three assumptions. If the death losses and expenses are less than we assumed, we save the difference from the premium; if the interest is more, we save that also. There are sundry other incidental items. Here is an exhibit of the operation of these several factors in the Connecticut Mutual in 1896:

Part of premium provided for expenses, &c.	$957,256	
Interest and rents in excess of rate assumed	1,060,722	
Balance, profit and loss	50,141	
Saved from expected death losses	436,689	
Saved from reserve on surrendered policies	129,759	
Sundries	25,437	
Total		$2,660,004

This total of items applicable to expenses, dividends, &c., has been applied as follows:

Expenses of management	$836,716	
Taxes	336,491	
Decrease in market value of bonds and stocks	92,556	
		$1,265,763
Dividends paid	$1,274,659	
Additions to accumulated dividends	62,541	
Increase in surplus	57,041	
		1,394,241
		$2,660,004

The only item in this exhibit which does not explain itself is probably the saving from the reserve on policies surrendered or not renewed—$129,759. This grows out of lapsed and surrendered policies (less those reinstated) for $5,860,703, the reserve upon which was $961,577, of which amount $831,818, or about 87 per cent., was returned to the policyholders in paid-up insurance, cash or otherwise, leaving the saving mentioned $129,759. This saving covers some policies which had not been in force long enough to have a value; but it is principally made up of a small necessary charge made upon each surrendered policy to help in replacing the business so lost, to cover the cost of the change, and to protect the company against the impaired vitality caused by the voluntary withdrawal of sound lives.

Let it be noted that were we doing a tontine or speculative "investment" business, the whole $961,577 of reserve and all the surplus it had accumulated would have gone into the "pool."

A similar exhibit of the items available for expenses, &c., and their application for, say, the last fifteen years, will be interesting in this connection.

Part of prem. provided for expenses, etc.	$14,704,248	
Int. and rents in excess of rate assumed	14,498,567	
Bal., profit and loss	809,716	
Saved from expected death losses	6,864,729	
Saved from reserves on surrenders, etc	1,238,635	
Inc. in market values of bonds and stocks	1,604	
Sundries	71,048	
		$38,188,547

This has been applied as follows:

Expenses of management	$11,085,600	
Taxes	4,756,826	
		$15,842,426
Dividends paid	$18,039,965	
Increase in accumulated dividends	540,431	
Increase in surplus	3,765,725	
		22,346,121
		$38,188,547

Here, again, the only item needing explanation is the saving of $1,238,635 in the fifteen years on lapsed and surrendered policies. These amounted to $70,956,220; the reserve on these was $11,337,131, of which amount $10,098,496, or about 89 per cent., was returned to policy holders in paid-up insurance, cash and otherwise. Were ours a tontine business, the whole $11,337,131, and all the surplus accumulated by it, would have gone into the "pool" for the lucky ones to divide—or so much as was not eaten up by the expenses of pushing for new blood.

Similar exhibits by the great group of companies doing that sort of business would be very interesting. They would mark, as nothing else ever can, the precise character, the enormous magnitude, and the startling significance of the gambling in life insurance carried on for the last twenty-five years or more, and now involving, annually, policies to the amount of many hundred million dollars; policies which ought to be sacred to the protection of the families whom they do not guard; which are not taken to guard the family, but with intent to share in what others are to lose.

Moreover, such exhibits by those companies would show those people who have lapsed and forfeited those polices and the surplus already accrued on them where their money goes; and would show those who have won in the speculation where their money has come from, and would show them also why their speculation hasn't turned out half as big as the estimates by which they were led into it.

Excess of Strength Above Legal Standard.

Whoever has occasion to observe the statements of this company, as published by the several State Insurance Department reports, will notice that they credit us with a much larger surplus than we credit ourselves with. For instance, their reports last year showed us as having nearly $1,300,000 more surplus than our own figures. This year the difference will be something still larger. The cause of our own more conservative showing is this:

The State Departments compute our liabilities on the assumption that we will earn 4 per cent. compound interest on our reserves throughout the longest possible duration of any of our policies, say seventy years or more. On all policies written since April, 1882, we compute our liability on the assumption that we may earn only 3 per cent. For the long periods our contracts are written to cover we do not think it entirely prudent to assume more. This requires us to carry a larger reserve than the 4 per cent. assumption which is the legal standard of solvency.

Consolidated Statement.

From its organization to Jan. 1, 1897, the company received:

For premiums	$192,111,805.65	
For int.	76,438,281.19	
For r'nts	7,059,292.87	
Bal. p'ft & loss	1,035,219.59	
Total receipts		$276,644,599.30
It has paid—		
Death claims for	$89,115,154.07	
Endowments for	13,568,462.30	
For surrend. pol's	23,803,729.92	
For dividends	55,966,763.64	
A total returned to policy holders or their beneficiaries, being 94.97 per cent. of the entire premiums received	$182,454,109.93	
It has paid for—		
Expenses	24,316,102.41	
Taxes	8,892,715.35	
Total expenditures		$215,662,927.69
Balance net assets, Jan. 1, 1897		$60,981,671.61
It has additional assets (see statement)		1,970,677.21
Total assets		$62,952,348.88

That is, the amounts returned to policy holders and their beneficiaries ($182,454,109.93) and the balance of income after all expenditures, $60,981,671.61,) aggregating $243,435,781.54, are 126.72 per cent. of the entire amount received from policy holders. This has been done at an expense of management of 8.79 per cent. of the income. Both in what has been done for the policy holders and in the economy of management—that is, in the low cost of the great protection given—these results are equaled by no American company.

It has been with a clear perception and deep sense of the absolute necessity to the home life on which our civilization rests and is being built, of simple, straightforward, reliable, and absolute protection to the family, that the Connecticut Mutual has adhered to the plain, uncomplicated, non-speculative ideals of life insurance plan and method which give that protection most perfectly and at least cost, avoiding those schemes which have indeed gained a great following by offering a speculation in that professed protection.

It is with a deep thankfulness we offer the results of our adherence to the right, if simple, ideal, to scientific truth, and to true business method. Respectfully submitted,

JACOB L. GREENE, President.

Hartford, Feb. 13, 1897.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PFEIFER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PFEIFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1896. CHARLES PFEIFER, MATILDA PFEIFER, Administrators. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Administrators, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. s22-1aw6mTu

SANDS, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1896. LEVI P. MORTON, PHILIP J. SANDS, Executors. FREDERIC DE P. FOSTER, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, New York City. s29-1aw6mTu

SIEGERT, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SIEGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of October, 1896. AUGUSTA C. KRANCHER, Administratrix. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Administratrix, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City. o13-1aw6mTu

TO THE CREDITORS OF SARAH STRANG, deceased, late of the Town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y., notice is hereby given that I, Charles E. Strang, husband of the late Sarah Strang, will apply to the Surrogate of Westchester County for letters of administration on the estate of the said deceased pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, at his office in White Plains, N. Y., on the 20th day of March, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. All creditors of the said Sarah Strang are hereby notified to present their claims to said Surrogate on or before said 20th day of March, 1897.

This notice is given pursuant to an order of said Surrogate dated Feb. 13th, 1897, in order that the bond of the administrator need not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate.—Dated White Plains, N. Y., February 15th, 1897.

CHARLES E. STRANG, Applicant, White Plains, New York.
f16-2aw5wTu&Th

THE CHARTER REPORT

Reasons Given by the Greater New York Commission for the Document It Has Prepared.

SEVERAL SUPPLEMENTARY ACTS AND AMENDMENTS.

Necessity Pointed Out for Additional Legislation—The Much-Discussed Municipal Assembly Defended—Present Laws Largely Used as the Product of Experience.

The report of the Greater New York Commission to the Legislature was signed by all of the Commissioners except Andrew H. Green, who was ill and unable to attend the meetings. It is as follows:

To the Legislature: The commission appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 488 of the Laws of 1896 to prepare a charter for Greater New York, and to submit, in connection therewith, such supplementary bills as might appear to be necessary to carry into effect the legislative intent as declared by the law under which they were appointed, respectfully submits herewith:

1. A charter for Greater New York.
2. An act to provide for Boards of Supervisors in counties wholly within the limits of a city, but not comprising the whole of such city, and defining the powers and duties thereof.
3. An act relating to the election of city officers of the City of New York as constituted by the Greater New York charter, at the general election to be held in November in the year 1897, and for the canvass and return of the votes thereof and the determination of persons elected thereat.
4. Certain amendments to Chapter 909 of the Laws of 1896, known as the election law, which appear to be necessary in connection with the elections to be held in 1897 and thereafter, within the territory to be consolidated into Greater New York.
5. An act to provide for the election of Supervisors in the several wards of the Borough of Queens in the City of New York, to be members of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Queens.
6. An act in relation to the City Court of the City of New York and for the accommodation thereof, and authorizing the fitting up and equipping of certain parts of the City Hall in the City of New York.
7. A proposed Constitutional amendment to authorize the Municipal Assembly or other legislative body of a city to discharge for counties wholly included within the limits of such city the duties at present devolved by the Constitution upon Boards of Supervisors throughout the State.
8. A proposed Constitutional amendment forbidding counties wholly included within the limits of a city to become indebted.
9. A proposed Constitutional amendment authorizing laws to be passed providing in municipal elections for minority or proportionate representation.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ACTS.

Necessity for Such Supplementary Legislation.

Before speaking of the charter itself, it appears to be proper to explain the necessity for the supplementary legislation suggested, and to state the reasons that have prompted the commission to submit the proposed Constitutional amendments.

The Legislature will recall that his Excellency Gov. Morton, in approving the bill under which the commission has been serving, called especial attention to the possibility, as an incidental result of consolidation, of the resuscitation in the Counties of New York and Kings of separate and independent Boards of Supervisors, and of the possible continuance in Richmond County of a Board of Supervisors notwithstanding the inclusion of that county within the limits of the enlarged city. This question, thus prominently brought to their attention, naturally has received from the commission the most careful consideration.

Functions of Supervisors.

The members of the commission are of one mind in believing that the creation of Greater New York would be an almost unmixed misfortune if it were to result in paralleling the city government throughout the territory of the consolidated city with a separate and independent county government in the three counties of New York, Kings, and Richmond.

The State Constitution deals effectually with such a situation when a city and a county are literally coterminous; and probably no one will dispute that the spirit of the Constitution, as expressed in the provision dealing with that case, equally demands that the functions of the Board of Supervisors in the various counties included within the consolidated City of New York should be discharged by the legislative body of the city, precisely as such functions are now discharged for New York County by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, and for Kings County by the Common Council of Brooklyn.

Might Lead to Embarrassment.

On the other hand, it is not clear that the letter of the Constitution, by reason of its failure to provide in terms for the precise case of a city that should include within its boundaries the whole or more than one county, might not lead to serious embarrassment.

Accordingly, the commission urges as a material part of the plan for the creation of Greater New York the passage of the act defining the powers and duties of Boards of Supervisors in counties wholly within the limits of a city, but not comprising the whole of such city.

The act provides:

1. That in such counties the Boards of Supervisors shall consist of the members of the Municipal Assembly, to be elected as such, and also as Supervisors, by the people of the county.
2. That such Boards of Supervisors may act as County Canvassers, and shall have the power conferred by the Constitution upon Supervisors of sub-dividing the counties into Assembly districts.
3. That such Boards of Supervisors shall have no other powers of local legislation or administration, and shall have no power to create debt.
4. All other Boards of Supervisors within such counties are abolished from and after Jan. 1, 1898.

A Measure of Safety.

The powers of local legislation and administration heretofore generally possessed by Boards of Supervisors can, in the opinion of the commission, be vested by the Legislature of the State in the Municipal Assembly and administrative departments of Greater New York, and the charter so provides.

This act, it is believed, keeps strictly within the provisions of the Constitution, and, should it become a law, will obviate the apprehended embarrassments of the situation so far as an enactment that is dependent upon the legislative will can do so. With the passage of this act, the commission believes that consolidation can be safely carried into effect. It also believes that the Constitution of the State should be amended, in order to put an end, definitely and permanently, to all danger of conflict between City and County Government in a city including within its limits one or more counties, precisely as the Constitution already puts an end to such conflict in the case of a city that is coterminous with a county.

The commission, therefore, respectfully urges upon the Legislature that it take the necessary action to bring before the people of the State, in due course, the amendment to the Constitution that has been prepared to deal with this subject, and also the amendment to prevent such counties from incurring debt.

Elections in the Greater City for the Year 1897.

According to the law under which the Commission is serving, Greater New York is to be constituted on the 1st of January, 1898. It will, therefore, be necessary to hold an election for the officers of the enlarged city in the Autumn of this year in the three counties of New York, Kings, and Richmond, and in that portion of Queens County that is to be embraced within the City of New York. In its temporary aspect this situation necessitates the passage of the act relating to the election of city officers of the City of New York as constituted by the Greater New York charter at the general election to be held in November in the year 1897, and for the canvass and return of the votes thereof, and the determination of persons elected thereat.

Inasmuch as this election for city officers will be carried on in four different counties, it appears to be necessary also to amend the general-election law so as to provide for the city election of 1897, and also for subsequent elections to be conducted under the same conditions. It is believed that the amendments herewith submitted to Chapter 909 of the Laws of 1896, known as the Election law, deal adequately with that phase of the question.

Act Concerning Election of Supervisors.

By the provisions of the Greater New York charter, the towns in that part of Queens County consolidated into the city and Long Island City become wards of the City of New York. The act to provide for the election of Supervisors therein, and providing that such Supervisors shall be members of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Queens, is thus made necessary.

It will be manifest to the Legislature that all of the foregoing acts, in substance and effect, must be adopted in connection with the charter for Greater New York, if consolidation is to be effected on the 1st of January, 1898, without unspeakable confusion.

Act Concerning the City Court.

An act in relation to the City Court of the City of New York, and for the accommodation thereof, and authorizing the fitting up and equipping of certain parts of the City Hall of the City of New York, though less fundamental in importance, is no less desirable from the point of view of public convenience if the charter submitted by the commission is to be adopted. The charter provides for a Municipal Assembly, consisting of two houses, and also for a Board of Public Improvements, which is to have very important functions in relation to all the public work of the municipality.

The act submitted by the commission is intended to provide quarters for the City Court of New York outside of the City Hall, and to authorize the present Government of the city to provide suitable quarters in the City Hall for both houses of the Municipal Assembly and for the Board of Public Improvements. The commission, therefore, urges the passage of this bill, also, in connection with the charter for Greater New York, in the interest of public convenience.

THE NEEDED AMENDMENTS.

To Permit Minority or Proportionate Representation.

The purpose of the second proposed constitutional amendment is to invest the Legislature with authority to permit minority or proportionate representation in municipal elections. It is a source of sincere regret to the majority of the commission that under the Constitution of the State, as it now stands, it has appeared to be impossible to provide for minority or proportionate representation in the charter of Great New York without making a vital part of the charter depend upon a provision of uncertain constitutionality.

Such representation is equally desirable whether the basis of division in municipal elections be political or non-political. So far, both in the history of Great Britain and of this country, the complete exclusion of politics from municipal elections has been found impossible. Many hope that in the future it may not be so. But if such expectations be realized, some basis of division on local issues will still exist representing differences of opinion, and it is important, whatever such differences may be, that the minority shall be represented. The commission would have provided for the election of some members of the Municipal Assembly at large and for a gradual retirement of the members of one or both houses, if it could have done so with the assurance that in every year the minority, whatever that might be, would have secured under all circumstances just representation.

Probability of Extinction.

But in Greater New York, where the political division of the citizens is so one-sided, elections wholly at large for the Municipal Assembly would be likely to mean, in most years, the absolute extinction of the minority. Partial elections at large in ordinary years could only tend to decrease the minority's just and proportionate weight. A method of election that should make it impossible ever to change the membership of the Assembly at one time would be apt to give the control of the Municipal Assembly of the city to the majority, happen what would.

In the meanwhile, it has seemed to the commission of the utmost consequence to the public welfare that the minority, however composed, should be represented in the Municipal Assembly at all times, even if it cannot hope often to secure control. The commission has therefore arranged in both houses of the Municipal Assembly for a system of representation by districts that will secure always a certain representation for the minority. The distribution and political habits of the people of the city are likely, in the judgment of the majority of the commission, often to make this representation less than it ought of right to be; and the commission therefore urges as strongly as possible that the amendment to the State Constitution to permit minority or proportionate representation in municipal elections be placed promptly in the way of adoption.

It does this, also, the more readily because it believes, quite apart from the special conditions prevailing in Greater New York, that minority or proportionate representation is in the interest of good city government. Such representation tends to emphasize the fact that in the administration of a city the common interests of the citizenship of the place are more fundamental than party divisions; while, in the meantime, it tends to preserve the interest of the minority in the effort to secure good city government by encouraging them to feel that their efforts are not useless.

The Proposed Charter.

In approaching the discussion of the charter herewith submitted, it is proper for the commission to remind the Legislature that the task imposed upon them, at once delicate and onerous as any task could be, has also been very definite and precise in its nature. The commission has not been charged with the duty of preparing a city charter at large, but, on the contrary, with the duty of preparing a charter that should unite into one city three existing cities, each living, to a considerable extent, under local laws and each with different charters; and that should also bring into the enlarged city a considerable area besides of territory still remaining under town and village government.

The different communities thus to be consolidated into one are located upon three different islands and upon the mainland, and thus they are divided geographically into natural subdivisions almost as distinct as the historic antecedents that have marked their life. Nevertheless, they are, in substance and in fact, a single community, in that they are all alike the outgrowth of the commercial and industrial life of the historic City of New York.

Question of Building Laws.

To have adopted for such a city what may be described as a skeleton charter would have been to have left to the local Legislature the framing of ordinances that should be the fundamental law for all the vast interests thus to be consolidated into a single government. In connection with the Building Department the commission has done this, partly because it was clearly impossible to extend the building laws of the present City of New York over territory presenting such widely different conditions, and partly because the commission was unwilling to venture upon original legislation as to a subject at once so intricate, so technical, and yet so important.

Moreover, few subjects afford, it is believed, a more appropriate field for local regulation. The charter, therefore, provides that the existing building laws shall stand in all parts of the consolidated territory until superseded by a municipal building code, and the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York is given authority to employ experts in the preparation of such a code.

Legislation Already Available.

But, as to most subjects, it appeared to the Commissioners to be wise, in defining the powers and duties of the enlarged municipality, to avail as far as possible, and wherever it was applicable, of the legislation already upon the statute book in relation to one or the other of the cities to be consolidated into Greater New York.

This decision has made the charter more bulky than it otherwise would have been, but the Legislature and the community may rest assured that, for the most part, the powers and duties devolved upon the various departments of Greater New York are those which have heretofore been devolved upon such departments in one or the other of the cities consolidated by the charter.

Use of Existing Law.

The commission has ventured upon very little original legislation touching the powers of any department, unless with the general approval of those most competent to speak in relation thereto.

In case of doubt as to any point the commission generally has assumed that the existing law was the result of past experience and ought to be maintained. Where the local laws have differed in matters financial and relating to property, the law of New York has generally been given the preference; in matters indifferent, the best law, in the opinion of the commission, obtaining in any of the three cities has been maintained, and where immediate uniformity has been impracticable without great local irritation, if absence of uniformity could be tolerated without disloyalty to consolidation, as in the case of the Department of Education, the commission has done the best it could, and has not hesitated to leave to time the adjustment of points of detail as to which there has been dispute.

No other course seemed to be practicable under a mandate to unite living organisms, like cities, into a new and common life.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

Outline of the General Scheme for the Legislative Department.

When the commission came to consider the legislative department for the greater city, diverse and conflicting views and plans were urged for adoption.

The general judgment was that a Municipal Legislative Assembly was not only necessary, but indispensable. But as to the constitution, size, and powers of such an assembly, conflicting views were also presented and urged. Some advised the constitution of the Municipal Assembly substantially upon the model of the English system, where an elective Municipal Council, usually elected from wards or subdivisions, is invested with the exercise, without restraint, of all the powers which Parliament grants or the law gives to the municipal corporation. It elects the Mayor from its own members, and appoints all its officers. Through standing committees it controls without exception all the administrative departments.

Others strenuously urged that American polity and experience are against the adoption of the English plan en bloc, and that the powers of the Municipal Assembly ought to be limited in number and extent, and the exercise of the powers conferred be subjected to appropriate and effective charter limitations, analogous in principle and purpose to the restrictions which the American Constitutions impose upon the State Legislatures.

The Charter Scheme of the Municipal Assembly.

This general plan commended itself to the commission, and is embodied in the charter which it now submits to the Legislature.

The commission found that the municipal history of New York afforded on almost every subject useful and instructive lessons, of which it has studiously availed itself. For example, the body known as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had worked well and given general satisfaction. The commission has retained it, and enlarged, rather than lessened, its powers. So the principle of investing the Mayor with large powers and consequent direct responsibility to the people had also worked well, and his authority has been increased rather than diminished. His term of office is four years, and he is made ineligible for re-election without an intervening term.

The Two Houses.

The commission has, however, converted the present Board of Aldermen into a Municipal Assembly, consisting of two houses; an upper house of 29 members, elected from large council districts, containing an average population of more than 350,000, and a lower house, consisting of 60 members, one elected from each Assembly district, also a large area, containing an average population of 50,000. The term of office of members of the upper house is four years, and of the lower house two years.

Each ex-Mayor, under the proposed charter, is ex officio, entitled to a seat in the Council, with the right to participate in its discussions; and each administrative head of a department to a seat in the lower house, with a like privilege.

The Objection as to Size.

It may be objected that the size of the Municipal Assembly is unnecessarily large. This objection, when it is considered that upon the adoption of the charter New York will in size and population become the second city of the world, is not well founded. Experience shows that it is more difficult to corrupt, to mislead, and to form pernicious combinations in large than in small legislative bodies. It is not nearly as large as the average legislative bodies in this country dealing with people less numerous and subjects not more important. The experience of other countries is almost uniform to this effect. The present Common Council of the City of London consists of 232 members; County Council of London is composed of 238 members; the Common Council of Manchester, 104; of Glasgow, 78; of Liverpool, 64; of Paris, 80; of Berlin, 126, and of Vienna, 138.

The charter has been constructed upon the principle that it is expedient to give to the city all the powers necessary to conduct its own affairs. The commission has accordingly conferred upon the Municipal Assembly legislative authority over all the usual subjects of municipal jurisdiction. The extent and variety of its powers, as well as its size, mark the commission's sense of its dignity and importance.

Powers Given to the City.

With a view of self-government, the commission has intrusted the new city with power to establish ferries; to build bridges over and tunnels under all waters within its domain; to build docks and improve the harbor of the entire city; to construct parks, schoolhouses, and public buildings; to open streets and extend them; to provide water, and also the means of securing easy, cheap, and rapid communication by ferry and railways, between all parts of the great metropolis.

The city, as the commission has constituted it, has within itself all the elements and powers of normal growth and development, making it unnecessary to have habitual recourse, as hitherto, to the Legislature of the State for additional powers—a serious evil, and, in the past, the source of much abuse. These powers—great, varied, and even complex, as they necessarily are—will, when scrutinized, be seen to be no greater than the city requires and to be always legislative in their character. They are such as the municipalities of England and of Europe, as well as of this country, constantly exercise.

State Alone Can Make Changes.

This does not mean that under the proposed charter the city can change the structure of its own government. Whatever powers it will have it will receive as a grant from the State to enjoy in the form that they are given, and the State alone can modify the grant. Neither does it mean that the city can do what it will in every possible direction. It is tied up in many ways by old laws that are continued because they have been justified by experience. But it does mean that the city is believed to be equipped with power to decide for itself what it will do within the well-recognized range of ordinary municipal activity.

But, while the charter thus confers upon the Municipal Assembly powers adequate to the present wants and to the future development of the city, it interposes, in accordance with established American polity, a variety of checks and safeguards against their abuse, similar in their nature and purpose to the Constitutional limitations upon the Congress of the United States and the Legislatures of the several States.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST ABUSE.

A Radical Change in Regard to Franchises.

No people can enjoy a large degree of liberty and the necessary powers of government in which that liberty consists without such powers being liable to abuse. It is the duty of the legislator not to withhold the necessary power, but sedulously to safeguard its exercise.

To provide such safeguards has been the subject of anxious consideration on the part of the commission. The legislative experience of New York and other cities and of the several States—indeed, of all popular bodies—shows that a main source of abuse is hasty or ill-advised action, especially as respects the power to dispose of franchises and those powers which involve the raising and expenditure of money, the creation of debt, and the consequent levy of taxes and the placing of other financial burdens upon the people.

Differentiation of Powers.

It is a marked feature of the charter now presented that it differentiates the powers relating to franchises, the creation of debt, the expenditures of money, the laying of taxes and assessments—these being the only powers liable to serious abuse—from the ordinary powers of the municipality embracing the countless subjects requiring municipal regulation. The former class of powers the commission has protected against abuse by special and appropriate safeguards—safeguards which are in some respects unique, and which will in its judgment prove effective.

Thus, as to franchises and their disposition, the charter proposes a radical change of the highest importance and value. The streets of the city belong of right to the whole people. Their use for the public benefit and their control in the public interest ought never to be permanently parted with in favor of any private interests whatever. The charter, therefore, declares that they are inalienable, and that no rights therein shall hereafter be granted by the Municipal Assembly except upon the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and then only for limited periods, and upon provision being made for periodical revaluations.

Disposition of Franchises.

Hereafter, therefore, no disposition of franchises, even for such limited periods, can be made by the Municipal Assembly without the concurrent action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This board is a body conservative in its nature and familiar with the extent of the city's debt, with its revenues, with its wants, and with the amount that can be reasonably raised by taxation; and under the charter no considerable debt can be incurred by the Municipal Assembly without the sanction of this board. When the Municipal Assembly and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment concur in sanctioning any work which involves the expenditure of large sums of money, the charter further interposes for the public protection the Mayor's power of veto.

It is the judgment of the commission that the power of creating debt, especially debt payable in the distant future, the power of disposing of franchises, and the levying of taxes and assessments should have this triple safeguard. Any expenditure that can pass these successive ordeals is probably deserving; and if it cannot pass them, in view of the publicity with which the proposed expenditure will thus necessarily be attended, the presumption is strong that it ought to fail.

Water Front and the Harbor.

Similar protective principles are applied to the water front and waters constituting the Harbor of New York. The charter recognizes the harbor as the parent of the city's present greatness and of her commercial supremacy now and in the future. The charter proposed gives to the city, subject to vested private rights, which have been carefully protected, the control of the entire water front, and of lands under water everywhere within the city, so far as necessary to secure and develop the commerce, foreign and domestic, of the city, and provides that its rights in and to its wharves, docks, and other adjuncts of commerce, and all property held or acquired for that purpose, shall be and remain inalienable, and be disposed of only by way of lease for limited periods upon periodical revaluations.

The Municipal Assembly, through its representatives, is the organ of the people in the various boroughs and in every part of the city. It is made its duty to see that the laws and ordinances of the city are faithfully observed by all departments and officers. To this end, the commission has given the Municipal Assembly, by joint resolution, the power to make inquest into, and within the carefully defined limitations of the charter exercise supervision over, all the departments and officers of the city, a most useful and necessary function, operating as a salutary check on secret abuses, maladministration, and oppressive and illegal exercise of authority.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Disposition of the Large and Costly Range of Public Works.

In respect of the large and costly range of public works comprised in the general term "local or public improvements," the charter provides in one respect a different and more appropriate but equally effective check. It creates a Board of Public Improvements, referred to below, which has jurisdiction over the bridges, streets, avenues, the water and sewer systems, and the like, of the city.

It is clear that such works ought to be primarily determined by expert authority, so that they may be developed upon a fixed plan and designed and constructed in accordance with the highest attainable scientific skill. The charter therefore provides in general that the initiative in such improvements shall be taken by the Board of Public Improvements, requiring, however, that works of great magnitude and cost shall have also the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and of a three-fourths vote of the people's representatives in the Municipal Assembly, with a veto power in the Mayor, and with power in five-sixths of all of the Municipal Assembly to override the Mayor's veto.

These provisions, requiring respectively the sanction of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and of the Board of Public Improvements and the sanction of the Municipal Assembly, and subjecting the ordinances of the Municipal Assembly relating to them to the veto power of the Mayor unless overriden by a five-sixths vote, will, in the judgment of the commission, while giving the city the necessary power of development, render it substantially safe from serious abuse.

Essential Features of the Board.

The essential features of the Board of Public Improvements are (1) a President of the board with power to enforce harmonious action upon all the departments represented in the board that do public work; (2) the responsibility of each department represented in it for the work to be done by the department; (3) the initiative in matters relating to public improvements, which, in general, is lodged therein.

The Board of Public Improvements proposed in the charter consists of the President of the board, to be appointed by the Mayor; of the Commissioners of the six departments having charge of the six great branches of public work in the city, also to be appointed by the Mayor, and ex-officio of the Mayor, the Controller, the Corporation Counsel, and the President of the borough. The Mayor, the Controller, and the Corporation Counsel have been added to the Board of Public Improvements in order to devolve upon that body not only the functions that are given to the corresponding board in the City of St. Louis, where experience has demonstrated its value and efficiency, but also the functions that have been committed in New York heretofore to the Board of Street Openings.

The presence of these great officers of the city, however, upon the Board of Public Improvements can hardly fail to be an advantage to the board when acting upon the important questions that arise in connection with all public work that is carried on upon a large scale.

The Division into Boroughs.

The other member of the Board of Public Improvements in the proposed charter is the President of each borough. For administrative purposes, the city has been divided into the five subdivisions into which the territory of the city divides itself by following natural lines, and these are called, in the proposed charter, boroughs. These boroughs are named Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond.

To those familiar with the territory the names are sufficiently descriptive. The President of a borough is an officer elected by the people of a borough (1) to take the initiative in connection with all local improvements that are to be paid for by assessment for benefits; and (2) to represent the borough on the Board of Public Improvements. In the latter board, the President of the borough has a vote as to all questions affecting his own borough. The Board of Public Improvements thus consists of eleven members.

This board is one of the chief constructive provisions of the charter, and has been carefully thought out in its constitution and powers. It is large enough to bring together men of different outlook and different ways of thinking, so as to secure intelligent and thorough discussion. It has in its membership the heads of the departments that must carry on all city work, and can therefore command the advice and the technical information of the experts in all of these departments.

To Represent the City at Large.

The city at large is represented by its two great elective officers, the Mayor and the Controller, who will bring to the deliberations of the board the general point of view, while every locality is insured a hearing and a voice by the presence on the board of the President of the borough. Finally, the Corporation Counsel is a member of the board, to advise it upon all legal questions that may arise.

The commission is sanguine that this feature of the charter will justify itself as thoroughly as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has justified itself during the past twenty years.

Such protective provisions, in respect of the debt-creating and borrowing powers of the city, are neither anomalous nor unnecessary. The cost of public improvements in the municipalities of this country, permanent in their nature and too great to be borne out of current taxation, is generally met by the issue of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness payable in twenty or thirty years, or other long periods of time.

TO CHECK EXTRAVAGANCE.

Restrictions upon the Temptation to Create Indebtedness.

The temptation to create present debt and to throw the burdens of it on the future is very great, and it is universally recognized that such power must be conferred under necessary limitations; the common limitations in this country being a constitutional restriction on the total aggregate indebtedness that may be created, (which is generally much smaller than the 10 per cent. limitation in the Constitution of New York,) and often the sanction also of a popular vote. Even these have not always proved effectual against the creation of improvident or extravagant indebtedness.

In England municipalities must submit to the Home Office or other central authority in London for examination and sanction every project which requires the like borrowing of money. This check on ill-advised improvements works well in that country, although it is a check which is extrinsic to the municipality, and one that is imposed upon the power of the electors and of the municipality itself.

On a similar principle, and for the same purposes, we have devised and imposed checks upon the debt-creating power of the greater city by requiring the sanction, respectively, of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and of the Board of Public Improvements, and by subjecting ordinances creating a debt to the Mayor's power of veto.

Think the Checks Appropriate.

The Constitutional limitation in this State is too large to be, in itself, an adequate restriction, and the local conditions in the greater city are not such as to make it appropriate, in many instances, at least, to submit to the people of the whole city the question whether a given improvement, for example, an additional bridge over the East River, or other like improvement, should be constructed or made.

It seems to the commission that the checks and safeguards contained in the charter against the creation of improvident or excessive indebtedness are specially appropriate to the circumstances and conditions of the greater city, giving it freedom of action to initiate all needful permanent and expensive improvements, provided they have the approval of the boards above mentioned and the sanction of the Mayor.

Assumption of Indebtedness.

The commission has provided, as a necessary result of consolidation, for the assumption by the enlarged city of all the valid debts of every locality. This appeared to it to be mandatory by the terms of the law under which it is acting. As the city inherits all of the powers, franchises, rights, and property of the municipal and public corporations to be consolidated, it must necessarily assume their just obligations and liabilities. It would be impossible to secure a uniform rate of taxation throughout the territory of Greater New York, within a generation, by any other course. It would be impossible, in any real sense, to unify the city if in the matter of taxation all parts of it were to be treated on a different basis, as distinct entities: and it is not to be forgotten that anything that helps any part of the city after consolidation takes place tends to relieve the burden of taxation in every other part.

Careful provision is made in the charter to secure equality of valuations and of taxation throughout the entire city and in its every part.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

A Subject upon Which Unanimity Was Found Impossible.

In organizing the Police Department the commission encountered a subject upon which it was found that unanimity was impossible. Two different systems of police organization were in existence in the cities to be consolidated. In New York there was a Police Board of four members, and this board was charged with the duties of a Board of Elections. At the head of the Police Department in Brooklyn was a single Commissioner, the Board of Elections being a distinct and independent organization consisting of four members.

The Police Chapter as finally adopted contains these provisions: (1) All applicants for admission to the force must pass a civil service examination, and new members must be selected from those candidates who are graded highest by the Civil Service Commission after such examination. (2) Promotions from the lower to the higher grades must be made on grounds of seniority, of merit, and of excellence, as shown by competitive examination.

(3) "No promotion, except in case of a vacancy in the office of Chief of Police, shall be made unless the same is recommended by the Chief of Police in writing, stating his reasons for such recommendation." (4) To prevent a deadlock, "in case of the rejection of any recommendation for promotion the Chief of Police shall submit another name within three days, and shall continue so to do until such vacancy is filled."

(5) The action of the board upon these recommendations is by a majority vote. (6) The Chief of Police may be retired and thus removed from office by the unanimous vote of four Commissioners, or by a majority vote approved by the Mayor.

It will thus be seen that the Police Department under the new charter is organized upon principles quite different from anything that has heretofore prevailed either in New York or Brooklyn.

Consolidation of Police Forces.

The charter provides for the consolidation into a single force of all police forces of the territory to be consolidated, and also of all the park police and of the police of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. The advantages to be gained by such a consolidation of police forces are apparent. Some objection has been made that the duties of the park police are so different from those of the regular police as to make consolidation of the force in their case unwise. The commission, in this respect, has acted upon the plan that has worked well in connection with the sanitary squad, a body of police assigned to duty under the orders of the Health Department.

That is to say, while the parks will be policed by members of the police force assigned to duty therein, such members, while so assigned, will be subject to the orders of the Park Commissioners as fully as the park police now. By this arrangement the commission thinks that it has secured in police matters, even as regards the parks, the advantages of both systems.

Salaries in Police and Fire Departments.

Another aspect of the financial problem has presented itself, to the great perplexity of the commission, in connection with the salaries of the uniformed forces of the Police and Fire Departments. It is certainly just that when men are liable to duty, either as policemen or firemen, in any part of the great city, they should receive the same rate of pay. On the other hand, the question whether the pay ought to be immediately unified has seemed to the commission a somewhat different one.

In amalgamating into a single force the police forces of the various cities to be consolidated, and also the park police of the various cities and the bridge police, it is clear that amalgamation in anything more than a nominal sense must be a matter of time.

The police forces so to be consolidated are likely for a time to continue to serve, for the most part, where they now are, and under conditions that have hitherto prevailed. In the meanwhile, it has seemed to the commission a real hardship to Greater New York, before it has realized any of the benefits of consolidation, immediately to fix the salaries of the police and fire forces all over the consolidated territory at the high figures that now prevail in the present City of New York, which are based very largely, it is to be presumed, upon the greater cost of living on Manhattan Island.

A Yearly Increase of Pay.

It has seemed to the commission, therefore, that it is, on the whole, just to all concerned to place the members of the various police and fire forces to be consolidated with the present New York police and fire forces, in a position to secure at once a yearly increase of pay, and entire uniformity of pay within three years.

It is proper to point out that the park police of the present City of New York are dealt with by the commission in precisely the same way as the other police forces to be consolidated into the police force of the greater city. In the meanwhile, provision has been made for the initial appointment to the police and fire forces of Greater New York, after Jan. 1, 1898, at a salary of $800 instead of $1,000, the minimum rate of pay at the present time in the City of New York.

PROTECTION OF LOCAL INTERESTS.

The Solution Given for a Most Difficult Problem.

Manifestly one of the most difficult problems that the commission has had to meet has been to determine to what extent and how the interests of the different localities in the great city could be adequately provided for without exposing the city, on the one hand, to grave financial danger by reason of extravagant demands of suburban localities, and without depriving these localities, on the other hand, of the advantages reasonably to be expected from consolidation.

The commission is of opinion that the President of each borough, sitting as he does in the Board of Public Improvements, will be an important factor in the successful working out of the problem.

The Boards of Local Improvements consist of the President of the borough and of the members of the Municipal Assembly residing within any given Senatorial district, the Senatorial district having been chosen as the unit for the consideration of improvements to be paid for by assessment for benefits. These local boards give the neighborhood, as such, a voice by which it can speak in relation to matters of local concern, and especially as to what are technically known as local improvements; that is to say, improvements to be paid for by assessment for benefits.

How Localities May Be Heard.

The procedure in regard to improvements to be paid for by assessment for benefits has been settled after public hearings and full discussion and deliberate consideration. The locality has the opportunity to express its wishes in the matter through its local board, presided over by the President of the borough.

The judgment of the Board of Public Improvements, on which the city at large, as well as each locality, is represented, is relied upon to protect the public interest, and to prevent the credit of the city from being placed at the service of speculators and contractors. In the scheme adopted, local improvements are to be aided by the credit and means of the city, and the city cannot wholly surrender the control thereof.

The procedure adopted is simple, and involves no delay other than that which is essential for the thorough investigation by the Board of Public Improvements of each proposition.

Care has been taken to protect all maps that have finally been adopted for any part of the city, from ill-considered change. The duty of mapping parts of the city that are not yet mapped has been devolved upon the President of the Board of Public Improvements in connection with the Commissioner of Sewers.

This arrangement has been chosen because it was deemed undesirable to build up special machinery in each borough for this purpose. Again, it was held to be essential that the officer originally making the maps should be in a position to command the complete co-operation of the Department of Sewers, inasmuch as the drainage system adopted is, to a considerable extent, the determining factor as to the lines and grades of streets and highways.

For the Completion of a Map.

On the other hand, the President of the Borough as a member of the Board of Public Improvements, will be associated with this work only less closely than if he had it directly in his own charge. It is possible that the President of the Board of Public Improvements may improperly disregard the views of the locality; but so it is possible that a headstrong President of a Borough might do the same thing. In the meanwhile, such action is not to be anticipated in either case.

It is rather to be assumed that, in a board composed as the Board of Public Improvements will be composed, every new section of the city will be mapped sagaciously and in the public interest. The Board of Public Improvements and also the Municipal Assembly, with the approval of the Mayor, are given power to call for the completion of any map by a date to be fixed, so as to put an end to unreasonable delay.

By these provisions the commission thinks it has met successfully and equitably the requirements of the problem to be dealt with. It has been impossible for the commission to accept the proposition that was so strongly urged from one locality, that every borough should elect its own Commissioner of Public Works, who should have control over and be responsible for public work of all kind within the limits of the borough.

Whatever may be the advantages of this proposition, it is not consolidation; it is rather disintegration. Such a plan would make the greater city furnish the money to each locality for whatever work it wanted to do, and would leave the locality free handed to do it in its own way. It would deprive all parts of the city of anything like unity of development, and would, in effect, destroy whatever advantage is to be expected from consolidation in the direction of skilled oversight and control.

The commission has been obliged to assume it as a fundamental proposition from which it has departed in no instance that the control of all public work of every kind should proceed from the centre, and that it should be executed by the agents of the city as distinguishel from the agents of the locality.

LIBERAL TO LOCALITIES.

The Scheme for Aiding Local Improvements.

The scheme in the charter whereby the city aids with its credit and money the making of local improvements by issuing its bonds and raising, in the first instance, the amount needed for such works, and relying for reimbursement upon afterward collecting assessments for benefits, is a provision of extreme liberality on the part of the city toward the localities.

Such a power was regarded by some of the members of the commission as liable to lead to excessive indebtedness on the part of the city, and they urged that no such improvements be made unless one-third, or some other proportion, of the cost should be raised in advance by the property interested. The commission decided upon the scheme outlined whereby the enlarged city will extend its aid, but under the safeguards provided in the charter.

In dealing with interests so comprehensive and so important as those that are affected by the proposition to consolidate into a single city the three cities and the other territory that are to become a part of Greater New York, it is not surprising that opinion in the commission, as well as outside of it, should have been sharply divided upon some points. Notwithstanding these divisions of opinion, the commission is as one in recommending to the Legislature the adoption of the charter as submitted.

Concluding Observations.

The commission, as it has studied the problem committed to it for solution, has become more and more sensible of the gravity of it. It appears to the commission inevitable that there should be more or less inconvenience and possibly some confusion for a time, resulting from the substitution of a new government for so many other and different forms of administration throughout the consolidated territory. Village governments, town governments, city governments, and county governments are alike called upon to give place to a city government to come into being on a fixed date. There are no officers in existence competent to make a budget for the enlarged city, or to lay a tax for its benefit, as such, in advance of its constitution.

The commission has provided that the different parts of the territory to be consolidated shall raise their tax for 1898 precisely as though consolidation were not to take place, and the charter equips the enlarged city with authority to make good deficiencies and to readjust in 1899 any inequality of contribution that may be incident to the abnormal condition prevailing in 1898. But, while the commission is aware that some confusion may be inevitable in connection with a reorganization of government so far-reaching, it is, nevertheless, prepared to say, without dissent on the part of any member, that it believes consolidation can safely be undertaken under the provisions of the proposed charter and the special acts supplemental thereto.

Will Benefit the City, They Think.

The commission does not assume that it has been able to anticipate every contingency, nor, with all its care, that it has been able altogether to avoid omissions, repetitions, and mistakes; but it does believe, after everything has been said, that the charter contains a system of government for the consolidated city that may safely be put into operation with the assurance that it will quickly adjust itself to the city's needs.

The commission is glad to be able to add that its study of the problem has left it more firmly convinced than ever that the large and permanent interests of all the communities involved will be advanced by uniting them in the City of New York. Consolidation cannot do otherwise than facilitate the spread of population. To the extent that it does this, it will increase the number of citizens who can own their own homes and will multiply still more largely the number of those who can hope to do so. In the long run, the government of the city and the government of the State must both be benefited by such a result.

Population May Be Doubled.

Manhattan Island is to-day the business centre of a Greater New York of not less than 3,000,000 people. There are those now living who may see it the business centre of a population twice as large.

In the meanwhile, by uniting into one city the settlements (within the city limits) that line the shores of the Sound, the East River, and the bay, so far as they are included in the State of New York, the City of New York secures an opportunity to command the development of commercial facilities throughout the length and breadth of its magnificent water front, which probably could not be had in any other way.

The Commissioners unite in recommending the Greater New York charter to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

B. F. TRACY, President;
W. L. STRONG, Mayor;
F. W. WURSTER, Mayor;
P. J. GLEASON, Mayor;
JOHN F. DILLON,
WILLIAM C. DE WITT,
THOMAS F. GILROY,
SILAS B. DUTCHER,
SETH LOW,
HARRISON S. MOORE,
STEWART L. WOODFORD,
CAMPBELL W. ADAMS,
State Engineer and Surveyor;
T. E. HANCOCK,
Attorney General;
GEORGE M. PINNEY, JR.,
Secretary.

Dated New York, Feb. 18, 1897.

CHARTER REPORT AT ALBANY.

Delay Caused by the Lack of Sufficient Copies—Senator Cantor Criticises the Police Department Arrangement.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The report of the Greater New York Commission, its proposed bills, and the charter were presented in both branches of the Legislature to-night. Owing to the fact that the commission sent up but two copies of these documents, and these bound together in a single volume, the charter could not be introduced as a bill to-night.

This will cause a little additional delay. The legislative rules require as a precaution that bills must be introduced in duplicate, one copy to go to the printer, the other to be filed with the officials of the Legislature. For this reason those who have the charter in charge telegraphed for more copies and received word about the time of meeting that some additional copies would be sent from New York in time to reach this city to-morrow.

Senator Stranahan of the Cities Committee is not here to-night. Mr. Austin, the Chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee, said he expected to meet him to-morrow, however, and hold a consultation as to a method of procedure in considering the bill.

In the Senate Mr. Cantor tried to get the Republican leader, Mr. Ellsworth, on record as to the programme, but the latter said he did not know what course was to be taken. Mr. Ellsworth said he thought the charter, as a bill, could be introduced by Wednesday at the latest. It will then go to the printer, and is not expected in the regular printed form until the last of this week.

As next week is inauguration week, the general expectation is that any consideration must be postponed until week after next at the earliest.

After the charter was presented in the Senate to-night, Senator Cantor inspected that portion which relates to the Police Department. He had read the statement of the majority members of the commission, in defense of the charter.

"I think," said he to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "that the commission has made a mistake in its method of organizing the Police Department. I am pretty well determined to try to amend it. I do not know that this will be possible, for it seems to be the programme to jam the charter through without change. I am going to make a fight, however, for a single-headed Police Commission, taking the Bureau of Elections from under the police control. I should not be surprised if the Republicans in both houses concurred on the charter as it now stands, and refused to put on a single amendment."

BIG BEQUEST TO YALE.

William Lampson's Gift Will Be Between $750,000 and $1,000,000.

The legacy to Yale College left by William Lampson, who died Feb. 14 at Le Roy, N. Y., where he was President of the Bank of Le Roy, will amount to between $750,000 and $1,000,000. The fortune left by Mr. Lampson was in real estate in New York State and Canada, and practically all was left to Yale College, as other bequests were to servants and amount to only a few thousand dollars. The text of the bequests to Yale is:

"Seventh Section—I give and bequeath unto my Alma Mater, the Corporation of Yale College, in New Haven, Conn., the sum of $150,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to effect the object of this provision; that is to say, for the purpose of erecting a building for commencement and other public exercises, to be called the 'Lampson Lyceum.' If, however, such a building should be erected before my estate is available for such a purpose, then I give a like sum for the purpose of erecting any other building of which the said Yale College stands in need, said building to be of a public character and to be erected on the college campus or adjacent grounds.

"Eighth Section—All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate I give and bequeath and grant and devise unto the aforesaid Corporation of Yale College, to be held by it in trust forever to establish a fund to be known as the 'Lampson Fund,' the income of which shall be devoted to the endowment of Professorships of Latin and Greek, and English Literature. The amount to be set apart arising from the income of this endowment fund shall be $4,000 to each of the three above-named Professorships of Latin and Greek, and English Literature.

"If at the time when my estate becomes available the income from the same should be insufficient for the establishment of the above-named professorships, then so much of it shall be used for this purpose as will establish one or more such professorships. And if the income from my estate at such times should be more than sufficient to make all the specified endowments, I direct that such other professorships may be endowed therefrom as in the judgment of the Trustees of the Corporation of Yale College may be deemed advisable."

Mr. Lampson was a graduate of Yale, Class of '62.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph—Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweeet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Siberia—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Contented Woman—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Tata-Toto—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Spiritisme—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Dog Show—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
MURRAY HILL—A Trip to Chinatown—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1897.

THE BEST SAFEGUARD.

The report of the Greater New York Commission, accompanying the draft of a charter submitted to the Legislature, was so framed as to command the support of all the members and receive a unanimous signature, and it therefore deals lightly or not at all with the few controverted points. We have never denied that the administrative provisions of the proposed charter were in the main good. So far as the constitution and powers of the different departments are concerned, we have had no serious fault to find with anything but the four-headed scheme for the Police Department. In our opinion, no argument in defense of that has been presented which has anything like the force of the arguments against it. The Police Department is the only one in which there has been any recognition of politics in appointments, and it is the one, above all others, from which such recognition should be excluded.

The fundamental fault of the charter draft, however, is the form of municipal assembly provided for, and though the commission makes no defense of that in its report to the Legislature, its members have put their views upon the subject on record and made them public. The majority statement in defense of the bi-cameral system filed with the Secretary of the commission is supposed to contain the views of all the members except Mayor STRONG and Mr. SETH LOW, who had previously recorded their objections to that system. The substance of the defense is that the division into two chambers is a safeguard against "hasty and ill-advised action."

It is our contention that the best safeguard against hasty and ill-advised action, and the only possible security for deliberate and well-advised action, is a council or assembly made up of citizens of ability and integrity who will be capable of a wise and prudent course, and incapable of sacrificing the interests of the city for any base or dishonest purpose. No multiplication of members or duplication of chambers will supply a lack of the qualities needed for efficient and upright conduct, or prevent the opposite qualities from producing failure in the administration of municipal affairs. Now with one chamber solely responsible, and able to meet its responsibility without hindrance from another—a chamber having a limited membership chosen from large constituencies—we believe it would be quite possible to secure the service of a much better class of citizens than we have been accustomed to in our "local legislatures." We certainly could do so if the people would support candidates on their merits, regardless of party considerations, and they would be much more likely to do that in the election of such a body. In fact, under the proposed plan, with a member of the lower house chosen in each Assembly district, they could not get rid of the old plan of nomination and the political contests which determine the grade of men who now get into Boards of Aldermen. Men fit to exercise the powers vested in the municipal assembly would not enter these district contests, and probably could not get the nominations if they tried; and they would not consent to serve in an upper chamber which could do nothing without the concurrence of a lower one made up of ward politicians. To talk about such a double chamber scheme being a safeguard against hasty and ill-advised action is arrant nonsense. It is a scheme to insure the perpetuation of partisan contests for the control of the city government, and to provide places for a lot of cheap politicians; and just so far as the assembly provided for possessed real power it would be an obstruction to sound administration.

The "arguments" in favor of the two chambers presented in the majority statement of the commission are absolutely irrelevant to the whole subject of municipal administration. In a certain sense the powers of a municipal council may be called "legislative" and the administration of the affairs of a city may be called "government," but to insist upon the analogy with National and State legislation and government is sheer quibbling. The analogy does not exist. We do not by any means admit that experience has demonstrated the wisdom of bi-cameral legislative bodies for State and Nation, but it has absolutely demonstrated their failure for cities, and conspicuously so right here in New York.

It would be wholly from the purpose to quote MADISON and KENT in regard to Congress and State Legislatures, even if later experience had sustained their reasoning, which it has not, for the whole municipal problem has come up since their time. What they said about the lessons of experience has no application, for all our experience in dealing with this problem is recent and has grown out of conditions which they did not have in mind. It has taught us to get rid of our double-chambered assemblies; and in Europe, where this question of municipal administration has been much more completely worked out than here, all reforms have been effected through single chambers, with powers far greater than those proposed in this charter for the municipal assembly. Mere party politics has been eliminated from municipal administration, and it is admitted to be a matter of practical business into which political issues do not enter. As a result, the best citizens take part in its work and there is efficiency and honesty, and no danger of "hasty and ill-advised action." If we are going to appeal to experience and precedents in this matter, why not take the experience of the last twenty-five years, and not that of a hundred years ago, and draw our precedents from municipal administration, and not from the government of States and Nations, which has nothing to do with the case?

THE SHAME OF EUROPE.

The bombardment on Sunday of the Greek forces at Canea to prevent them from beating the Turks was a disgrace to Europe. It was an outrage upon civilization perpetrated in the name of civilization. The "concert of the powers" which has shown itself impotent to protect the Armenian victims of the Turk has shown itself efficient to prevent the Cretan victims of the Turk from protecting themselves by throwing off his yoke. All the powers are directly implicated in this outrage, excepting France, and France is as fully committed to it as a matter of policy. It is no doubt merely by chance that there was not a French man-of-war to take part in bombarding the Cretan insurgents and the Greek allies who had come to their rescue. That dishonor is shared by Great Britain, Russia, Germany, and Austria, and is deeply disgraceful to all four.

For there is no dispute that the Cretans by an overwhelming majority desire to belong to Greece, to which, indeed, they belong naturally by geographical position as well as by race and religion. Why should Europe interfere to prevent the Cretans from having their own way in their own affairs? What relation has this rising to the general Eastern question, in which each power has its own separate and selfish interest, and in which the inaction of Europe in the face of the atrocities of Turkey results from the mutual jealousies by which these interests are made to neutralize each other and give aid and comfort to the Great Assassin? But why should Crete not be suffered to work out her own destiny? She is not even an ancient Turkish possession, for in 1830 the same powers which are now interfering to keep the island under Turkish rule took it from Turkey and gave it to Egypt, and it remained for a decade under Egyptian control. How can the "balance of power" possibly be affected through the aggrandizement of little Greece by a population of 300,000 which really belongs to her?

It is true that Turkey might make war to regain Crete, if it were taken from her by Greece alone. Then would come the danger of a general war, if it came at all, and at that point the powers might properly interfere to prevent Turkey from invading either Crete or Greece. What possible claim has the Turk upon the consideration of the powers that they should not intervene to prevent him from regaining a possession which he had alienated by his misgovernment? What claim has he that should impel them to interfere in his behalf and to refasten his yoke upon a people who, if they were left to themselves, would throw it off?

In fact, by this wanton interference to suppress a righteous movement the Governments of Europe have put themselves on their defense before the peoples of Europe. It will be interesting to see what sort of defense they are able to make for themselves. It is indeed given out that the powers "have accepted the proposal to grant autonomy to Crete." But why should they stop there? Autonomy means self-rule, and the self-rule the Cretans desire is annexation to Greece. Why should they not be allowed to have their own way? As we have said, nobody can pretend that it is because Greece, with Crete added, would be so much more formidable than Greece alone as to menace the balance of power and the peace of Europe. But if they have determined to grant autonomy to Crete, why should they not make that announcement together with the announcement that they will not permit separate action on the part of Greece? By doing so they would avoid the belief that they are now forcing upon Greeks and Cretans that "Europe" is powerless to right wrongs, but is the irresistible and unscrupulous ally of injustice and oppression.

THE TENDENCY TO COMBINE.

The tendency of capital to enter into combinations to relieve the stress of competition seems to be part of a powerful movement that cannot be resisted, though it produces incidental evils that may be remedied. The forming of what are nowadays erroneously called "Trusts"—that is, consolidations or associations of capital for doing business on a vast scale under a single direction—has in a sense the purpose and effect of restricting competition and maintaining prices. So far as one concern has a large share of the business in a particular line, it is able, by means of the economies and advantages that come from the use of capital on a vast scale, to hold competition in check by low prices and still to prevent prices from going too low to be profitable. All large combinations of capital and all doing of business upon a large scale under one direction tend to this result.

Whether the result is desirable or not, it seems to be inevitable, and the tendency to combine has to be regarded as a fact in modern life that cannot be got rid of. It is stimulated, if it was not produced, by the closer communication brought about by modern means of transportation, of transmission of intelligence, and of exchange in the processes of trade. It has gone on from the consolidation of railroad and telegraph companies, and the founding of great navigation companies, to the building up of vast manufacturing concerns and mercantile establishments with which the small capitalist can hardly compete. If this has come about because there is material advantage in it, greater profit for the few, even though prices are cheapened, is it therefore of itself an injury and a wrong?

We will not now presume to say, but it is not capital alone that combines for protection against competition and for the maintenance of prices. Labor does the same thing, and that is the precise object of organization in trades. Are the labor unions "Trusts"? Their object is to protect their members so far as possible from unrestrained competition in the various trades and occupations, and to keep up the price of labor just as high as it can be maintained. That price comes out of the joint product of capital and labor, and the price of the product determines the wage of labor in the same sense that it determines the profit of capital. If there is an economic advantage in the great combinations whereby processes and methods are cheapened in proportion to the volume of production, does not labor, through its own combination, share that advantage with capital?

If there is any grievance in this operation of combining on the part of capital and on the part of labor, it would seem not to be a grievance of labor against capital or of capital against labor, but of the buyer or consumer against both. But as buyers and consumers are made up of capitalists and laborers, it is reduced to a grievance of society against itself, and the whole question is resolved into one of the relative advantage or disadvantage for the community of doing business in the production and interchange of the commodities that meet human needs on a small scale in innumerable hands, or on a large scale with fewer and stronger hands directing the processes. Does it increase or diminish the sum of production and the equity of distribution; and, whichever it does, on which side is the balance of incidental wrong to society or any class of its members? We commend this problem to the investigators of "Trusts and Combines."

"LABOR" AND PRISON LABOR.

The Central Labor Union at its meeting on Sunday denounced a bill which has been introduced in the Legislature providing for the printing and binding of certain books to be used in public schools by the labor of convicts in the State prisons. This is one of the shifts to which the State is driven to give employment to prisoners under the restriction of the Constitution, and it is somewhat doubtful whether it is admissible under that restriction.

The opposition to this bill comes especially from the Binders' and Printers' Unions, and it is evidently based upon the fact that it is proposed to give work to convicts which would otherwise be done by "free labor." But that is equally true of the work to be done in making clothing and shoes and other supplies for the inmates of asylums, hospitals, and other charity institutions. In so far as manufactured articles are needed in the public institutions of the State and the "political divisions thereof" and would have to be bought and paid for by public authorities in any case, the employment of convict labor upon them takes work from those who would otherwise make these supplies to be sold to the institutions.

There is no escape from what is called the competition of prison labor so long as convicts are employed in the production of anything which would be otherwise produced. If, for instance, a certain number of cheap shoes were produced in the prison at Sing Sing and sold in the market, they would take the place of perhaps an equal number which would otherwise have been made elsewhere. But if the same number are made and sold to asylums, hospitals, and other institutions, to be worn by their inmates, they take the place of an equal number which would otherwise have been made elsewhere and sold to those institutions. What difference does it make in the competition of prison labor with free labor?

The "Labor" argument against "prison labor" carried to its logical conclusion would result in forbidding all productive labor in prisons. It is based upon the supposition that all such labor by convicts is an injurious competition with free labor, because it produces something which might otherwise be produced out of prison. This is no more true if the product is sold at its market value in the open market than if it is furnished to public institutions which would otherwise have to buy it at its market value. And it applies just as much to labor in building for the State or making roads as to any other labor, assuming that the work is something that would have to be done and paid for in any case, and, if it is not, the State is not justified in doing it by convict labor, for the public pays for that in supporting the convicts.

There is no escape from the competition of convict labor, if convicts are to be productively employed and not made a sheer burden upon the production of others; but this "Labor" argument is based upon a delusion. It is no disadvantage to free labor to have convicts pay for their subsistence by their own productive work, and no advantage to free labor to have convicts supported in idleness at its expense. Provided prison labor is properly managed and its product sold at its actual market value, it is an economic benefit to the State and to the workingmen of the State and not an injury to anybody. The muddling of this question has been due to a demagogic yielding to ignorance and lack of reason.

CHESS AND BRAIN DISEASE.

It is not without significance that the death of STEINITZ should have been due to mental disorder and that he should have died in a private asylum. He had just come unsuccessfully out of a match which had involved the most intense mental application for days and weeks in succession. This would have been in any event a very trying ordeal for a man of fifty-eight, but it is possible that he might have passed through it in safety if he had been successful. When the chagrin of defeat was added to the strain to which he had subjected himself, it is not wonderful that he should have succumbed.

His death seems to be another admonition that "serious chess" is a very serious thing indeed. There is every reason to believe that the mental decay which long preceded PAUL MORPHY'S death was due to his intensity of application to what, in his case, it would have been absurd to call a "game," and there is much reason to believe that ZUKERTORT'S end was hastened by the same cause. But both these players were in the habit of playing a number of simultaneous games blindfold. Everybody can understand the bewildering difficulty of this feat, and that the brain of a blindfold player may be expected to give way. But LOUIS PAULSEN, who died a year or two ago, but whose disease was not, we believe, at all a mental disorder, was even a greater blindfold player than MORPHY in respect to the number of games he could conduct at a time without confusion, and BLACKBURNE, the greatest of living blindfold players, although a veteran, is still in health, and played vigorous enough chess only the other day to draw with young PILLSBURY.

It may be doubted, indeed, whether blindfold chess lays any more tax on the mind than such a match as that of STEINITZ and LASKER, in which the player goes over in his mind many variations of any course of play he may be considering, without moving the men, and in which he may thus be said to play a great number of blindfold games. It is at any rate evident that there is no occupation mentally more exacting than "modern chess."

The principal reason given for the retention of the four-headed Police Department in the original report of the Committee on Draft to the Greater New York Commission was that the duties with which the board was charged in connection with elections made it necessary under a Constitutional requirement that it be "composed of equal representation of the two dominant political parties." This statement was not true, as we have several times shown, but the report was signed by six members of the commission, including Mr. SETH LOW. All the members of the Commission, except Mr. Low and Mayor STRONG, have now filed a statement in which they say that the purpose was to create a board which the Mayor would be prohibited from making partisan. "Nor does it necessarily follow," they say, "that the board will be bi-partisan. If the Mayor desires a non-partisan department, it can be so made as readily through a commission of four members as through a single Commissioner." Not quite so readily, but what effect does this plea have upon the former one that the Constitution required "equal representation of the two dominant political parties"?

We have no intention of impeaching either the veracity or the habits of Judge THEODORE TUTTLE of New Haven, Conn., who reports a victory over a huge octopus at Palm Beach, Fla. At the same time, we are compelled to point out that his account is remarkable and vague. It leaves a general impression that an octopus has at least twenty tentacles. The Judge seems to say that he severed more than the normal number. It may be that he brought enough tentacles to shore to make good his tale. In such a matter affidavits cannot be accepted as the equivalents of tentacles. In the absence of tentacles, what is needed is an analysis, both qualitative and quantitative, of the jurist's bait.

It seems that the Great Eastern was just forty years in advance of her time. She was launched in 1857, and, if she had not been by chance extremely well adapted to the business of laying submarine telegraph cables, she would have been entirely useless. She was only the imperfectly realized dream of a naval engineer, not a practicable sea-going ship. But since her time ocean steamships have been growing bigger and bigger, as well as faster and faster. Now at last in the new steamer building for the White Star Line, the "Leviathan," as it was at first proposed to call the Great Eastern, has been considerably exceeded in one dimension, that of length. How marked a stride has been taken in the latest addition to the transatlantic fleet may be judged from the fact that whereas the new ship is some fifteen feet longer than the Great Eastern, the longest practicable ships now afloat, the big Cunarders, are seventy feet shorter. The tonnage of these ships is about two-thirds of that of the wonder of an earlier generation, and even the Oceanic will come short of the old "record" by about 1,000 tons. But the additional tonnage of the Great Eastern lay in a beam which would now be regarded as entirely excessive, and which she owed to the assumption prevalent when she was built that a sea-going steamer must be able to take care of herself under canvas. Moreover, she was impracticable on account of her depth. Sandy Hook bar may be said to regulate the draught of great commercial steamers. On her last visit to these shores, the Great Eastern was forced to traverse Long Island Sound and come in through the East River because there was not enough water on the bar to float her. It is unlikely that the length of the Oceanic will be exceeded, or the other dimensions of the Great Eastern more nearly approached, for many years to come.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is noted as both remarkable and alarming that Bombay, where the ravages of the plague have been vastly greater than in any other part of India, is the cleanest city in the country, has an excellent system of sewers and general sanitation, and in ordinary times boasts of a death rate so low as to compare fairly well with that of more than one European capital. Yet here the malady has assumed its most deadly form, while at Calcutta, a city where hygienic precautions are mostly of the true Oriental sort—that is, entirely lacking—cases of the disease have been few, and those attacked by it usually recover. The Chinese theory of the plague is that it originates in the ground and rises slowly from it, killing animals of different heights one after another as it mounts above the surface. The rats, they say, are the first victims everywhere, and then in order come pigeons, pigs, dogs, goats, sheep, cows, buffaloes, and finally man. Observers have noticed, too, that where there are no rats the malady does not go. It has never crossed the line in Southern India where the extensive family of the murinae ceases and that of the bandicoots begins.

—London's population continues to increase rapidly, but recent census figures reveal a change in the character of this growth which has both surprised and puzzled the English statisticians. Up to times comparatively recent the city's increase was chiefly at the expense of the country districts and of other lands, the number of births within the metropolitan limits, when not less than the number of deaths, being not nearly enough in excess of it to account for the annual increment. Thus, in the period of 1871-80, the increase in population was more than 100,000 in excess of the births over the deaths. In the years 1881-90, however, the balance was the other way, the addition to the population being nearly 118,000 less than the natural increase. In the period 1891-5 the excess of births over deaths was 230,000, but the actual increase in the population was slightly less than 200,000. From these figures, it appears either that London-born children are the victims of an excessive death rate, or else that the opportunities to be found in the great capital are no longer attractive enough to satisfy its native inhabitants, large numbers of whom, therefore, have been led to seek their fortunes elsewhere. The problem is a rather obscure one, and the new social current has not yet been flowing long enough to make easy a determination of its direction, extent, and cause.

—All readers of AUGUSTUS J. C. HARE'S "Story of My Life" must have noted with either amazement or amusement that the author and all his learned, aristocratic and pious relatives, friends, and acquaintances could see nothing incredible in stories about ghosts, and gave respectful consideration to presentiments and omens, as well as to the pretended power of "mediums" of both high and low degree. The revelation that such beliefs still have an influence far from inconsiderable on the educated classes of England came with a shock of surprise in which there was an element of painful humiliation to most Americans unfamiliar with British peculiarities, and yet it is evident that there was nothing of exaggeration in Mr. HARE'S statements. All the London papers find room for nearly serious accounts of a ghost recently seen by a Lieutenant of the Grenadier Guards in the library at Windsor Castle, and one of them prints an interview with the Very Reverend the Dean of Windsor, in which that important and presumably sane personage said careful inquiries had convinced him that the Lieutenant really beheld something of a supernatural character. The Dean is inclined to doubt if the apparition was, as some think, that of so good a Protestant as Queen ELIZABETH, and inclines to the belief that it was the shade of King CHARLES I. The latter monarch, it is interesting to learn on such high authority, revisits one of the houses in the Canon's Close, on the opposite side of St. GEORGE'S Chapel, on June 26 each year, though he often comes and goes unseen. The Dean told the reporter that between 1882 and 1884, while Dr. BOYD-CARPENTER, the present Bishop of Ripon, was a Canon of Windsor, the prelate's wife heard the "royal martyr" very plainly. Her husband was in the dining room, talking to the Queen's organist, and Mrs. BOYD-CARPENTER was in her room, on the first floor, reading, when she heard steps in the passage, the hasp of her door was lifted, and the door slowly opened, revealing—in place of the Canon, whom she expected to see enter—nobody at all. After a brief pause, the door was closed again, and the steps were heard receding along the passage after the most approved ghost-story fashion. When Dr. BOYD-CARPENTER arrived up stairs half an hour later, his wife related the circumstance, and he remembered that the day was June 26, and that King CHARLES was accustomed to "walk" in that house on that night. Imagine the satirical laughter which would be exacted by a clergyman who, in America, told that story with a straight face It doesn't disturb the Britishers at all, apparently.

PERSONAL.

—Latest of the many rumors as to what President CLEVELAND will do after retiring from office is to the effect that, for some time, at least, he will not resume the practice of his profession, but will devote his time to writing a history of the political incidents connected with his public career, including its Buffalo and Albany phases. This is given out by Col. NORMAN J. COLEMAN, now editor of The Rural Recorder, an agricultural paper at St. Louis, and who was Mr. CLEVELAND'S first Secretary of Agriculture. The Colonel was in Washington last week, and says the President told him about the proposed book in the course of a call at the White House made by the Missourian.

—There was a touching exchange of compliments the other day between Emperor WILLIAM and the Russian painter VERESTCHAGIN, whose works are now on exhibition in Berlin. The Kaiser went to the gallery, and was gracious enough to remind the artist that they had met before. "Yes, your Majesty," replied VERESTCHAGIN, "and then you were only 'Highness,' but now you are 'Majesty.'" To this the Kaiser is said to have replied, holding out his hand, "And you, who were a great painter then, are now a greater one." It is not altogether surprising that the Russian is reported as expressing deep respect for the Emperor's critical powers, or that he quotes, as showing limitless historical knowledge, the Emperor's declaration, made at this momentous interview, that "If ever a judgment of GOD broke over a man, it was over NAPOLEON at Moscow." Meanwhile, VERESTCHAGIN'S pictures will continue to reveal the horrors of militarism, and thus supply one with the pleasant mental recreation of wondering what Europe's one real War Lord can see to admire in them.

—Ex-Gov. ALTGELD, being now a man of considerable leisure, has found time to write a long letter explaining how it happened that he and his friends did not win the recent election in Illinois, and vehemently denouncing the wicked way in which their undoing was brought about. He says the plot was concocted three years ago, and that ever since then the managers of the Republican machine have been busy in so arranging things that they could with safety defeat by fraud the will of the people as expressed at the Presidential election. This they did, it seems, by going into every county and bringing about the election or appointment of Judges and Clerks of Election who would obey any orders from the machine leaders. The next step was to secure control over the State's attorneys, in order that friends and servants of those leaders might escape indictment, no matter what crimes against the ballot laws they should commit. After these elaborate preparations had been made, the result of the election was a foregone conclusion, and Mr. ALTGELD claims only an academic interest for the figures by which he proves that in Chicago alone over 72,000 votes were cast in excess of the number accounted for by the increase in population. The excess for the whole State, he declares, was 157,223. "Loss of office," says the ex-Governor pathetically, "does not hurt me, but the destruction of our institutions must bring sorrow to the whole human race," and in conclusion he says: "So great is the suffering of our people and so strong the cry for relief that I not only hope that Mr. MCKINLEY'S Administration will be a success, but I most fervently hope that he may be able to deliver the good times and the prosperity that were promised. No matter how I might otherwise feel about it, when a great nation is in distress and crying for relief, no political jealousy can be tolerated for a moment. On the other hand, if our institutions are to endure, then steps must be taken to make it impossible to repeat the work of last Fall. If corruption and crime can control the elections of America, then the flag has been robbed of its glory, the doom of the toiler is sealed, and the future generations will simply be born into sorrow." All of which shows that eloquence and fine phrases can be used for more purposes than one.

DESERTED FARMS.

Sam Walter Foss in The Boston Journal.

Yes, the farms is all deserted; there is
no one here to see
But jest a few ol' women an' a few ol'
men like me;
But we still cling, like ol' gray moss,
a little totterin' band—
We cling like ol' gray moss 'aroun' the
ruins of the land.

Ol' Christopher Columbus, in fourteen
ninety-two,
He lifted up a bright green worl' from
out the ocean blue;
But all thet New Worl' hereabouts—an'
Pokumville ain't small—
Our young men hez diskivered ain't worth
livin' in at all.

There ain't no room atween the rocks to
dig a livin' out;
Our soil is much too thin and poor to
make a fortune sprout;
Our scrub oaks bear no greenback leaves,
an' in our tater hills
We have to dig too long an' hard to scratch
out dollar bills.

An' so our boys hez traveled off to where
the millions go
To dig a golden harvesting without a spade
or hoe;
An' down the railroad, through the gulch,
be'end their father's sight,
They went an' left us ol' men to the shadders of the night.

But some hez found the rocks an' weeds
still choke a barren land,
An' life is not all intervale, but some is
dusty sand;
An' he who digs a harvest in the country or
the town
Must hoe among the stubborn rocks an'
keep the thistles down.

But 'tis better for the young man an' the
ol' man side by side
To drive life's team together, an' so down
the journey ride;
An' when the ol' man tires out and falls
asleep some day,
The young man he can take the reins an'
ride upon his way.

But our farms is all deserted; there is no
one here to see
But jest a few ol' women an' a few ol'
men like me;
But we still cling, like ol' gray moss, a
little totterin' band—
We cling like ol' gray moss aroun' the
ruins of the land.

Married Men Are Busy.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

No, the married men of the country have no time to attend the proposed Congress of Papas. They are too busy taking care of the babies while their wives travel around to the various female conventions.

SPOOKS AND BROKEN VOWS

The New Sardou Play, Called "Spiritisme," Acted in English at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

RATHER DUBIOUS RECEPTION.

Some Remarkably Effective and Ingenious Scenes—A New Southern Drama at the American—"My Friend from India" Again.

The impression made by the first performance of the new Sardou play called "Spiritisme" at the Knickerbocker Theatre last evening was rather dubious; one very strong and original situation, that is developed with all the skill of the most expert professor of stagecraft now living, assuredly thrilled the large and perfectly unprejudiced audience; a long first act that is even more talky and less promising of dramatic interest to come than usual was endured with the best possible humor, while the ultimate climax was waited for patiently though it had been discounted, so to speak, early in the third act, and its purport was obvious. There was fervent and spontaneous applause for both the play and the actors—that is to say, for some parts of the play and a few of the actors. There was also a great deal of laughter when the text was grave and the actors were doing their work earnestly. Once the guffaws were caused by the awkwardness of Maurice Barrymore, who was trying to button Virginia Harned's boots, while she was pretending (in her character of Simone d'Aubenas) to scold him for his dexterity, which seemed to her to prove his long practice at buttoning lady's shoes. Poor Barrymore! Manoel Clavajal, as he impersonated him, could not have earned his bread and butter as salesman in a shoe shop.

But the laughter was chiefly caused by the obvious insincerity of the author or authors' treatment of the theme which gives the play its title—spiritualism. The subject of the drama is not spooks, but adultery; the principal male personage is said to be a medium, but he interests us as a deceived husband, who fondly loves his erring wife. Some snickering was caused by a few bits of dialogue which are not nice and might easily be expunged. There is considerable cutting to be done in "Spiritisme" if it is to be kept long before the public. The shoe-buttoning episode, for instance, can be dispensed with. It will make no difference at all if Simone goes out into the cruel and bitter world wearing slippers. And there is much superfluous talk. Not much of the dialogue is fresh and telling, in the translation, though it is all probably good enough. The talky first act can be curtailed, and the long scene of two which ends the drama, between the mourning husband and the supposed ghost of deceased wife, can be shortened without hurting it.

The "meat" of the play is all in its second act. That, after a preamble, is very strong. There are sixteen personages, but only four are of vital importance. The real drama begins when the wife, who, in her lover's house, learns that she is supposed to have been killed the night before; and it is continued thrillingly when the husband, who has been working for hours in the burned railroad wreck, comes to the lover's house, to try to get a gleam of hope from him, as he is known to be the last person who saw Mme. d'Aubenas before she started on her supposed journey. There is a further lift in the interest when news is brought to the stricken husband that his wife's body has been found at last, when, all the while the living woman is hiding behind a curtain.

And the excitement of the spectator continues when, the husband having departed, the intelligent deus ex machina remains to discover the woman's presence. Her idea, then, is to remain dead to the world, seeking seclusion with her lover. In a powerful scene of three the cupidity and worthlessness of that person are revealed to her. And, in the penultimate climax, the degraded and hopeless woman, standing by a window, sees the body supposed to be hers borne reverently through the streets.

Not particularly wholesome drama, but strong and effective. And this is all of "Spiritisme," except introduction and conclusion.

The piece has been appropriately set and costumed, and is performed with good intelligence. All the minor rôles are in good hands, Fritz Williams, for instance, treating an exceedingly slight part with the nicest artistic skill.

As for the four principals, Mr. Wheatcroft as the husband acts with discretion, sympathy, and power, this being the best work he has done in a long while; Mr. Gilmour is as nearly bearable as could be expected in an irritating rôle, Mr. Barrymore plays his part well enough, as a whole, and Miss Harned is the heroine.

The lady is much overweighted. Her part was built and written for Sarah Bernhardt's personality and art. Miss Harned made the mistake once of very cleverly imitating Bernhardt—in the table scene of the first act of "Fédora." This brought the great actress to mind. Bernhardt, doubtless, would be thrilling even in the "materialization" scene. Miss Harned is diligent, painstaking, pretty, and frequently touching.

Manoel Clavajal	Maurice Barrymore
Valentin Clavieres	J. H. Gilmour
Robert D'Aubenas	Nelson Wheatcroft
Dr. Parisot	William F. Owen
Dr. James Douglas	Charles Harbury
George D'Aubenas	Fritz Williams
Marescot	Milton Lipman
Arthur Des Aubiers	George W. Howard
Philippe	Edwin Warren
Yvon	Thomas Howell
Bastien	Henry Gibbs
Simone	Virginia Harned
Thecla	Olive Oliver
Raymonde	Margaret Robinson
Gilberte	Blanche Burton
Delphine	Louise Napier

"AT PINEY RIDGE."

A New Rustic Melodrama at the American Theatre.

When David Higgins, the author of the new Southern play, "At Piney Ridge," stood before the curtain at the American Theatre last night in response to vociferous calls, he simply said, "My play speaks for itself," and the excited audience sent back a ringing cheer which told unmistakably that the play had spoken to the satisfaction of those who saw and heard it for the first time. There is a wholesome breeziness about "At Piney Ridge" that invites forgetfulness of its crudeness and almost excuses its time-worn plot. Dramatic action is the chief and saving quality of the piece. Not for one moment is there a dull period while the curtain is up.

With scant originality the author has deftly worked over the familiar episode of the free born, and the slave babes being changed through the treachery of the slave mother. He has sprinkled considerable quaint and animated dialogue through his piece, and he has crowded more than the ordinary number of stirring situations into the four acts. Each curtain fall last night found the large audience in a tumult, and in more than one instance enthusiasm ran riot. Yet there was nothing extraordinary in the situations: it was the skill of the author in building up his climaxes that produced the effect.

This "story of the mountains and valleys of Tennessee" certainly makes an entertaining play, and it received adequate treatment on the part of the players, as well

as the scenic artists, last night. Each character in the piece is a typical Southerner, and in the hands of such conscientious actors as Burr McIntosh, Thomas Oberle, Mrs. McKee Rankin, and Mabel Amber, the principal parts are admirably portrayed. There is a peculiarly agreeable Southern flavor about the play that cannot fail to enhance its popularity.

Jack Rose........................Burr McIntosh
Gen. Deering........................Thomas Oberle
Mark Briarson........................Charles Canfield
Major Jartree........................Frank G. Campbell
Zeb Lane........................B. J. Murphy
Rube Holler........................James Gordon
Israel........................Jay Wilson
Abe Moonlight........................William Burress
Azelle........................Mabel Amber
Dagmar........................Mrs. Rankin
Chlotilda Beverly........................Vivian Bernard
Susannah........................Camille Cleveland
Mrs. Lane........................Gabriella McKean

"MY FRIEND FROM INDIA."

An Excellent Performance of Mr. Du Souchet's Popular Farce.

"My Friend from India" is now properly acted. M. A. Kennedy, Cyril Scott, and Willie Collier are experienced comedians who understand the possibilities of their rôles—the ambitious porkpacker, his "fast" son, and the bewildered barber—and can make their preposterous eccentricities seem natural. Marion Abbot, too, makes the coquettish widow amusing without attempting to caricature a caricature, and the extraordinary gymnastics of Louise Allen as the Teutonic serving maid are not out of place.

With its new and suitable distribution Mr. Du Souchet's farce was acted twice at Hoyt's Theatre yesterday—afternoon and evening—to the manifest delight of large audiences. Perhaps a few changes have been made in the text since "My Friend from India" was first acted here at the Bijou; perhaps it was only the superior skill of the new actors that made the farce seem less crude than it seemed formerly. It is all the wildest sort of nonsense, of course, but it can safely be recommended as good entertainment.

A. Keene Shaver........................Willie Collier
Erastus Underholt........................M. A. Kennedy
Charles Underholt........................Cyril Scott
Tom Valentine........................John B. Maher
James Tweedle........................Henry Herman
Jennings........................W. H. Porter
Bill Finnerty........................Charles Mitchell
Marion Hayste........................Miss Lilla Vane
Mrs. Beekman-Streete........................Miss Marion Abbot
Tilly........................Louise Allen
Bernice Underholt........................Nita Allen
Gertrude Underholt........................Lulu Tabor

"IN OLD KENTUCKY."

C. T. Dazey's Melodrama Revived at the Academy.

The revival of C. T. Dazey's melodrama "In Old Kentucky" at the Academy last night was received with every mark of approval by an audience which filled the house, especially the gallery, the occupants of which took evident delight in screaming their discordant approval or disapproval at every opportunity. The piece, which has been mounted handsomely, but by no means lavishly, has been somewhat improved since its first presentation. The pickanninnies, who dance and tumble cleverly, are as entertaining as ever. These darky youngsters are very natural, and the native freedom with which they indulged in amusing pranks and byplay is apparently appreciated by the audience.

The pictorial and mechanical effects are good, notably the scene in which Madge Brierly, the heroine, swings across the chasm after the bridge has been shot away. The burning of the stable, and rescue of the horse Queen Bess, and the race course scene, are all presented in a lively and effective manner.

Laura Burt acts the part of Madge with much spirit, and Burt G. Clark was successful as Col. Sandusky Doolittle, while the acting of most of the others was satisfactory.

Frank Layson........................Frank Dayton
Col. Sandusky Doolittle........................Burt G. Clark
Horace Holton........................George R. Caine
Joe Lorey........................Pierce Kingsley
Neb........................Charles K. French
Madge Brierly........................Laura Burt
Barbara Holton........................Mary White Hall
Alathea Layson........................Leonora Bradley

DE WOLF HOPPER'S RETURN.

Sousa and Klein's "El Capitan" Received with Applause.

De Wolf Hopper used to be a very poor speechmaker, but practice has greatly improved him. Nevertheless, he thought it best to try a new scheme last night. He and his company reappeared at the Broadway Theatre in Sousa and Klein's "El Capitan," and although they had given a matinée in the afternoon, the audience persisted in regarding last night's as their initial performance. After the stirring march finale of the second act, the audience recalled Mr. Hopper several times, and he finally paused at the footlights as if about to speak. The applause died away, and then the company was heard singing behind the scenes, "Home, Sweet Home." At its conclusion Mr. Hopper said, pathetically, "Can I say any more than that?" He made his exit amid great applause, but he was recalled and compelled to make one of his characteristic speeches. It was a witty speech, and amused the audience greatly.

As for the performance, it can only be said that it went with fine spirit, and was received with genuine applause. Mr. Hopper was very funny as the cowardly Don Medigua, and he was ably assisted by Alfred Klein as Pozzo. Miss Nella Bergen's singing pleased the audience very much, although much of it was out of tune, and all of it was of the throat, throaty. But the general effect of the company's work was good, and perhaps the singing ought not to be criticized severely, for Mr. Hopper said in his speech: "Our bronchial tubes have been playing tag with the changes of weather out West, and some of our tubes are 'it.'" The work of the orchestra was good, and Sousa's fine marches had their usual inspiriting effect. The audiences at both matinée and evening performances filled the house.

Changes at Daly's.

Tyrone Power played Posket, in "The Magistrate," at Daly's yesterday afternoon and last night, in place of Edwin Stevens, who has left the company. William Hazeltine filled the place of William Sampson as Achille Blond, Mr. Sampson being employed elsewhere in "The Geisha." Mr. Power will have the important rôle of Dominie Sampson in the new version of "Guy Mannering," to be produced March 4.

Theatres and Music Halls.

"A Contented Woman," with Caroline Miskel Hoyt, is the attraction at the Harlem Opera House this week.

"A Trip to Chinatown," Charles H. Hoyt's musical farce, is presented at the Murray Hill Theatre this week. The principal rôles are adequately filled by Burt Haverly, who appears as Welland Strong, the fellow with imaginary ills, and Laura Biggar as the lively widow.

"Siberia," Bartley Campbell's popular drama, is presented at the Grand Opera House this week, with new and effective scenery and costumes. The piece, which deals with Russian political intriguing and prison life, with its alleged accompanying severity, is well acted by a competent company.

A new cinematograph, by Joly of Paris, is on view at the Eden Musée. The invention displays instantaneous photographs in life size, and reproduces action without noise or flickering of the light upon the screen. Many of the scenes last from three to five minutes, and each detail is exact. The concerts in the Winter Garden continue to be popular, and the wax-work exhibition attracts large crowds.

"The Littlest Girl" is presented again this week at Keith's Union Square Theatre by Robert Hilliard. The piece is effectively staged. Some now pictures have been added to the biograph, which continues to be attractive. La Roche, who propels a globe up and down a spiral track, and Phyllis Allen, a deep-toned vocalist, are also on an interesting bill. Others include the Six Glinserettis, Ryan and Richfield, Edith Kingsley, Lew Bloom, and Jane Cooper.

The cake walk at Koster & Bial's has made a decided hit with the audiences. Williams and Walker introduced this week a new march, which is peculiarly adapted to the style of stepping affected by the darkies. Marie Halton has won popular favor for her neat musical sketch, in which she sings some new songs in a clever way. Her pickaninnies are an obstreperous lot of youngsters, and dance cleverly, and otherwise. Georgie Haworth, a new-comer, is a clever imitator of French music hall performers. Others on the bill include Florence Bindley, Wood and Sheppard, Taclanee, Marzelo and Millay, and the Kronemann brothers.

The fiftieth performance of Oscar Hammerstein's travesty "Silly's Dinner," was given last night at the Olympia Music Hall. Auguste Van Biene, the 'cellist, continues to be popular, and De Bessel, a young man who has a neat "specialty" of rapid modeling in clay, is interesting. Grais, an entertainer, amuses the audience with educated baboons and a "trick" donkey, and Kitty Mitchell is popular. Others in a good bill include the Pantzer brothers, Fields and Lewis, Edwin Latell, Haines and Pettingill, Felix and Caine, and O'Brien and Havel. In the Winter Garden on the roof the Si Hassan troupe of acrobats, "Chuck" Connors and Annie Wilson, the Franchonetti sisters, and some quadrille dancers appear.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—R. A. Roberts resigned from "The Sporting Duchess" company in Washington Saturday night. He intends to open a theatrical agency office in New York.

—"Mataswintha," a new opera by Scharmixka, will be given by the Damrosch opera company as an extra performance Tuesday, March 23, at the Metropolitan Opera House.

—Theatre parties are in vogue at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. No less than six large parties have engaged seats to see Chouncey Olcott in "Sweet Inniscarra" this week.

—Daniel Frohman announces that the annual benefit in behalf of the Actors' Fund of America will take place at the Broadway Theatre Friday afternoon, March 26, when an interesting and varied programme will be given.

—Miss Marcia P. Darby, the Matron, and twenty-five of the old ladies from the St. Luke's Home, (for indigent gentlewomen,) on Madison Avenue, attended the last matinée performance of "Much Ado About Nothing" at Daly's Theatre, Saturday. The ladies, who were conveyed to the theatre in large coaches, were the guests of Mr. Daly, who invited them at the suggestion of Miss Ada Rehan.

—The theatres and music halls enjoyed exceptional prosperity yesterday, the houses without exception being crowded at both matinée and evening performances. At some of the music halls patriotic songs were introduced by the performers, notably at Koster & Bial's, where "Yankee Doodle" was sung to an enthusiastic audience by Marie Halton and her pickaninnies, and at Hammerstein's Olympia Auguste Van Biene played patriotic tunes on the 'cello, and was warmly applauded.

ALL WANT TO HEAR CALVE.

She Will Not Appear with Damrosch in St. Louis, and Ticket Holders Demand Their Money.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22.—Walter Damrosch and the members of his company, who appear in grand opera during this week at Music Hall, have arrived from Cincinnati, and are at the Planter's House.

It is positively announced that Mme. Calvé will not be here to sing in "Carmen," and considerable complaint is heard among those who bought seats for that performance before the announcement was made that Calvé would not appear in her rôle. Bollman Brothers, who have the sale of the tickets, have refused to refund the money to those who want to surrender their tickets for this performance. Their attitude has created considerable hard feelings. A number of holders of Wednesday night tickets will demand their money again to-morrow. If they are met with refusal, it is said they will institute proceedings against the Damrosch Company and the local guarantees for obtaining money under false pretences.

Mme. Camille Seygard will sing Carmen in place of Calvé. The advance sale has been heavy.

CALVE SINGS IN CHICAGO.

The Opera Season Opened with Grand Success in the Auditorium.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Mme. Calvé as Carmen in the opera of that name opened the Chicago grand opera season to-night in a notably auspicious manner. The Auditorium Theatre afforded an artistic setting for the great audience, the flower of society from the Western metropolis and near-by cities. It was a brilliant first night, with no empty seats, and superb harmony on both sides of the footlights.

The burden of success from the operatic point of view was easily borne by the noble voice of Calvé, ably seconded by Lassalle, a welcome favorite; Salignac, who made his début to a Chicago audience, and Mme. Clementine de Vere. Manager Grau promises that Melba will be here to open the third week of the season.

THE CITY HISTORY CLUB.

Its Younger Members Entertained at the Berkeley Lyceum Yesterday Afternoon.

The City History Club gave an entertainment to its younger members at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon. A good time was expected by the young people, who packed the little Colonial theatre from pit to gallery long before the curtain went up.

The entertainment consisted of speeches, songs, plays, and war dances. The songs were well rendered by Evert Jansen Wendell. After them, two short plays were acted. "Miss Eagleston's Brother" was given by the students of the Empire Theatre Dramatic School, as follows: Miss May Yourteo, Miss Annie Iredell, Miss Marie Derickson, Miss M. Oline Baden, Miss Edna Bonnie, and Charles L. Peckham.

The second play, "A Game of Cards," was performed by Evert Jansen Wendell, L. M. Lawson, Jr., W. M. Dennett, and Miss Hazel Menzies Kelley.

The war dance of "Thunder Cloud, the Sioux Chief," was, however, the gem of the entertainment to the young folk. Expectation was literally on tiptoe. When the curtain was pulled a little to one side before the dance, there was a spontaneous cry of delight from several hundred children, and those who were sitting stood up, and all craned their necks forward to catch the first glimpse of a real Indian chief.

Suddenly a whoop was heard from the mysterious regions beyond the stage. The children shouted back, and, emboldened by this reception, "Thunder Cloud" rushed in from the side entrance, brandishing his tomahawk and with his headdress of eagle feathers streaming. There was a hush among the spectators while the Sioux was going through some preliminary hopping, stooping every now and then to thump his tomahawk on the floor. He soon worked himself up to the necessary pitch of rage and began dancing furiously and emitting war whoops, while he struck with his tomahawk at imaginary foes. "Ugh!" shuddered a little girl, "isn't that awful!"

"Naw," said the boy sitting by her, "that ain't nothin'. You ain't afraid, are you?"

The Sioux chief finished his dance amid a storm of applause, and he came back, leaving his eagle feathers in the rear, and danced again. Before he had completed his encore, the children had got over their fright and were imitating his yells and shouts. When they broke up, numbers of them danced the war steps down the aisle and along the corridor to the street.

Before the entertainment Richard Watson Gilder spoke briefly on "Patriotism." He said that it begins at home. This, he said, is not a narrow view, for civic patriotism is the foundation of the patriotism of country. The success of the City History Club in teaching this sort of patriotism is shown by the fact that from nine original clubs it has grown to thirty-two, and would have twice as many if it had enough teachers.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. Frederick Baggs gave a dinner at her home, 211 West Seventy-eighth Street, last evening to a party of twelve. The hostess wore a gown of pink satin, trimmed with lace and roses. The guests were Miss Naomi Swift, Miss Paine, Miss Taylor, Miss Simonson, Frank Whitson, Joseph Bulleen, Mr. McKay, Dr. Eagen, George Rogers, and George Leonard. The dinner was in honor of Miss Marion Adele Baggs, daughter of Mrs. Baggs.

—The Tavern Club gave a largely attended tea in its club rooms, 61 East Fifty-ninth Street, from 4 to 6:30 yesterday afternoon. The rooms were decorated with smilax, roses, and violets in an elaborate manner. The patronesses were Mrs. Henry Bernhard, Mrs. Edgar Johnson, Mrs. Richard Limburger, Mrs. Charles May, Mrs. Isaac Untermeyer, and Mrs. Harry Sachs. The House Committee—Sidney N. Mayer, Albert S. Peck, and B. Gruntal—received the guests, and presented each of the patronesses with a bunch of roses tied with opera ribbons.

KING DRUNAMI A FUGITIVE

The British Expedition Sent Out to Punish Him Captures the City of Benin.

VICTIMS OF RELIGIOUS RITES.

The Place Well Called "The City of Blood"—Story of the Massacre to Avenge Which the Expedition Was Sent.

BRASS, Niger Coast Protectorate, Feb. 22.—The expedition which was formed to punish Drunami, King of Benin, for the murder of the members of a peaceable British expedition which was attempting to reach Benin City, has been entirely successful. The expedition has captured Benin City and the King is a fugitive. He fled northward, but a part of the expedition is in pursuit of him, and it is expected that he will be taken prisoner.

When the expedition entered the town it was found that it well deserved its name of "City of Blood." Many victims of the Ju Ju, or fetish priests, were found crucified, they having been sacrificed to the various gods. The Ju Ju houses and their compounds were reeking with the blood of those who had recently been beheaded in the religious ceremonies.

In the fighting that took place before the town was captured seventeen European and twenty-three native members of the expedition were killed or wounded.

No trace was found of Mr. Campbell, a Consular official, who was captured by the Beninites at the time of the massacre, and it is supposed that he was killed by his captors shortly after he was made a prisoner.

Early in January news reached Bonny and Brass, on the Niger coast, of the massacre by natives of Benin of a British expedition under command of Acting Consul Phillips. The other European members of the expedition were Major Copeland-Crawford of the Seventh Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, who was Deputy Commissioner and Vice Consul in the Niger Coast Protectorate; Capt. Boisragon, Commandant of the Constabulary of the protectorate; Capt. Maling, wing officer of the same force; Messrs. Locke and Campbell of the Consular staff, Dr. Elliott, medical officer, and Messrs. Powis and Gordon, civilians, representatives of British trading firms. Besides these there were 250 Kroomen and native carriers. The expedition was unarmed, a fact that has never been satisfactorily explained, as it was well known that the King of Benin had threatened to kill any European who attempted to visit his capital.

Everything went well until the expedition was within a few miles of Benin City, when it was ambushed, and all the Europeans except Capt. Boisragon and Mr. Locke, who escaped in the bush, and Mr. Campbell, who was captured, were massacred, together with nearly all the Kroomen and carriers.

A few days after the news of the disaster was received preparations for the formation of an expedition to punish the King of Benin began, and were rapidly pushed to completion. The forces were assembled at New Benin and taken in boats to Sapele, whence they marched across country to Gwato and then to Benin City.

The kingdom of Benin is bounded on the east by the River Niger, on the north by the Yoruba country, and on the west by the Egba. The City of Benin, which is the capital, lies about seventy-five miles inland from the mouth of the Rio Formoso, or Benin River. In the city the King is an absolute monarch, regarded by his subjects as a species of divinity; but many of the States of the kingdom assert their entire independence. The religion and mythology agree with the great system of Yoruba and Oro, and the chief god is worshipped with human sacrifices.

The better class of natives dress in a huge bulging petticoat made of cotton. The cowrie shell is used for money, and since the abolition of the slave trade the chief export is palm oil. Gwato, which is the principal town of export, lies about thirty miles up the Benin River, and ships of sixty tons can ascend that far. The population of the country is not known, but is dense. The Obwe, or King's quarter of the City of Benin, is credited with 15,000. The only trace of any European language is a corrupt Lusitanian dialect spoken by the older natives. This is supposed to be due to the former occupation of the country by the Portuguese, who discovered it in 1485.

A FRENCH STATESMAN DEAD.

The Political Career of M. Philippe Elie Le Royer.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—M. Philippe Elie Le Royer, a well-known French statesman, died here to-day.

M. Le Royer was born at Geneva of French parents, June 27, 1816. Entering political life, he was elected a member of the National Assembly in 1871, representing Rhone. He then became one of the founders of the party known as the Republicans of the Left. In 1875 he was elected an immovable Senator by the National Assembly. From Feb. 4 to Dec. 29, 1879, he was Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of M. Waddington. He was President of the Senate from 1882 to 1893. Three times in this capacity he presided over the two Chambers in National Assembly met to partially revise the Constitution, (Aug. 4 to 14, 1884,) for the election of a President of the republic, Dec. 28, 1885, when M. Grévy was re-elected, and Dec. 3, 1887, when M. Sadi-Carnot was chosen. M. Le Royer also presided over the High Court which tried Gen. Boulanger. He was re-elected in January, 1893, for the twelfth time, President of the Senate, but on Feb. 21 of that year he resigned, and was succeeded by the late M. Jules Ferry.

A FRENCH DIPLOMAT'S DEATH.

Count Edward Lefebore de Behaine Passes Away in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Count Edouard Lefebore de Behaine, a French diplomat, formerly Ambassador to the Vatican, died to-day in this city. He was sixty-seven years old.

Count Lefebore de Behaine was born March 31, 1829. He entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the age of twenty years as attaché of the Legation of Munich. He later went to Berlin, and then to Darmstadt, and in 1877 reached the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary of the first class.

In 1880 he was Envoy Extraordinary at The Hague, and in 1882 was named Ambassador to the Vatican, which post he held for ten years. He contributed greatly to the understanding between the Vatican and the republic, without giving umbrage to the Italian Government. He was a Commander of the Legion of Honor.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, has consented to attend the banquet which is to be given by the London Chamber of Commerce to the Colonial Prime Ministers upon the occasion of the Queen's diamond jubilee in June.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, who recently had a painful operation performed upon him in this city, has almost entirely recovered, and will spend a few weeks at Brighton before returning to Canada.

Clarence Eddy's Organ Recital.

The organ recital by Clarence Eddy in the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday, was attended by a large audience. Mr. Eddy has just returned from a tour of Europe. He gave a number of selections with fine effect. Several of the compositions were from the old masters, and a number were new compositions which have been written for Mr. Eddy. The recital took the place of that of Dr. Gerrit Smith, which was postponed to Monday, March 1.

ROPEWALKER BLONDIN DEAD.

HE BREATHED HIS LAST IN A SUBURB OF LONDON.

Career of the Acrobat Who Astonished the World by His Great Feat at Niagara Falls in 1859.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Blondin, the celebrated tight-rope walker, who was the first person to cross Niagara Falls on a tight rope, which he accomplished Aug. 17, 1859, died from diabetes to-day at Ealing, a suburb of London.

Blondin's real name was Jean François Gravelé. He was born in one of the French provinces about 1823 and became an acrobat at an early age.

He was performing in 1851 in a French provincial town, and his agility, grace, and bravery were noticed by one of the famous gymnasts of the day named Ravel. The latter believed it would be a good idea to take the Frenchman to this country, and finally he induced him to come to New York.

Ravel suggested to Gravelé that he change his name to Blondin because of the color of his hair, and the suggestion was taken. Blondin traveled throughout the Eastern part of the country, and made a great sensation because of his eccentric and daring performances on the tight rope. At that time such performers were rare.

He became of National importance in the Summer of 1859, when he daringly crossed the Niagara River. He repeated the performance over 300 times, and even carried a man across the waters.

After this performance, Blondin traveled extensively in this country, scoring triumph after triumph. He was decorated with medals in Philadelphia and other places. His fame spread throughout the civilized world, and he was induced to take a trip around the globe. He went to China, Japan, Java, Australia, India, over the continent of Europe, and returned to America. He made another trip later, and then returned to Europe.

He performed on the Continent for a number of years, and was decorated by many royal personages and received valuable gifts of money and jewels. One of the pictures he had in his collection showed the Prince of Wales and other members of the British royal family among those who were watching his performance.

After remaining away from this country for a number of years, he was induced to pay it a final visit by Imre Kiralfy, who found him performing in London. He arrived in this city June 4, 1888, and a strong attempt to secure Central Park for his performances was made. He said that he would rather perform in the park than in any place in the country, but such a strong protest was made against the project that he finally had to abandon it, not, however, without making the remark that it was far easier to get parks in foreign countries, because monarchs could be controlled better than republics.

"There there is only one to kick," he said. "Here there is not one, there is a million to kick."

He finally performed at St. George, S. I. Two high poles were erected, and the rope was stretched between them. Although Blondin was then about sixty-five years old, he carried his son and another man across the rope. He walked across blindfolded and performed many eccentric feats, carrying at one time a stove to the centre of the rope, cooking an omelet, and bringing it back to be handed to one of the onlookers. He rode across the rope on a bicycle also.

This engagement did not last the stipulated three weeks. At the end of two weeks the performer objected to a number of things and refused to appear.

"What!" he said, "do you think I'll stay here to be eaten up by these mosquitoes? Do you think I'll return to this country again? I do not like America. I will not come here again."

He was induced to give a few performances at Sea Beach, and then he returned to France. He was challenged by a young man while he was at Sea Beach, but he refused to enter any contest on the wire, saying that he had justly won his prestige, and that he could justly claim to be the greatest performer in the world.

He walked in Europe for a number of years after leaving this country, and finally retired to the home he called Niagara Villa. It is estimated that he walked over 10,000 miles on the rope during his life.

Talking of his career Blondin once said:

"I was a rope-walker at four. My father was a gymnast. I have never felt fear—no, not even when crossing Niagara. In 1800 I crossed on stilts. There was a danger in crossing Niagara. In straining a rope of that length to the requisite tightness it was liable to snap. The shorter the rope the easier it is to walk on, for the dip in the middle is less.

"I once offered to carry the Claimant across a rope, but he declined with thanks. 'I will not endanger your life,' he said, 'and I do not wish to expose mine.'

"A tight-rope walker is born; nothing can make him. None of my family will ever appear in the arena, because not one of them has been born a rope walker. I am always well when I am working. When I am lazy I feel a twinge of lumbago, and that is all."

Not the least interesting of M. Blondin's collection of mementos was a small library of scrapbooks, containing cuttings from all the newspapers of the world—French, English, German, Austrian, American, Australian—critiques, reports, interviews, caricatures, jokes. He was called in these clippings the "King of the Tight Rope," "The Lord of the Hempen Realm," "The Emperor of all Manila." There are wonderful woodcuts, plain and colored; verses, too.

"Did nervous terrors ever oppress you?" Blondin was asked.

"Never, Sir; never. Not even when I first crossed Niagara. Pouf. They laughed and said: 'There's a fool of a Frenchman going to commit suicide,' or 'I don't believe he'll ever try,' and so on, but I have crossed Niagara 300 times since then.

"I carry three sets of ropes, which are 2 inches in diameter, with a body of steel bound round with hemp. The balancing poles vary in weight according to the business, from thirty-seven, forty, forty-five, forty-seven pounds."

"And the height at which you perform?"

"From forty to a hundred feet, according to circumstances. I am indifferent."

Thirteenth Regiment Reception.

Between six and seven thousand persons were present last evening at the sixteenth annual reception of the Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the Thirteenth Regiment, at their armory. The drill room was elaborately decorated with bunting. First Sergt. Becker of Company I, Chairman of the Floor Committee, was assisted in receiving by members of the various companies of the regiment. Among those who attended were Gen. McLeer, Col. Austen, Col. Tate, Major Cochrane, Major Russell, Lieut. Col. Luscombe, Col. Eddy, Major Quick, Walter B. Atterbury, Col. Watson, and Aldermen Leich, Leaycraft, Myers, and Oltrogge.

Second Battery Entertainment.

The sixty-third annual entertainment of the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., took place last night in the Lenox Lyceum, and was followed by a reception and ball. The entertainment consisted of a variety performance, and was largely attended. The Committee on Arrangements were Capt. David Wilson, Lieuts. W. L. Flanagan, L. F. Sherry, A. M. Jacobus, E. H. Koehler, A. F. Brugman, and Commissary Sergeant Reinold. Handsome souvenirs were presented to all those present.

Review of the Eighth Regiment.

Ten commands of twenty files each made up the formation of the Eighth Regiment when it was reviewed in the armory last night by Brig. Gen. Louis T. Fitzgerald. After dress parade, long-service medals were presented to Lieut. Col. Neftel, Sergt. Major Collins, and Privates Malloy, Collins, and O'Brien. Sharpshooters' medals were presented to thirty-six members of the regiment, and 351 men received marksman's badges. Dancing followed the military exercises.

The Trade of Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 22.—The trade and navigation returns for the Dominion were issued to-day. The principal figures have already been published, but the trade by countries has not been. It is shown that this year the aggregate trade with the United States reached its highest point on record, being $103,022,434, while with Great Britain it was only $99,679,930. The duty collected all over was $20,000,000 in round figures. The percentage of duty of the value of goods imported dutiable and free was 17.13, while on the goods entered for consumption dutiable and free it was 18.28.

STERN-SCHAFER WEDDING.

CEREMONY TOOK PLACE IN THE TEMPLE EMANU-EL.

A Reception Held Afterward in the Ballroom of the Waldorf—This Was Attended by over Five Hundred Persons.

Miss Madeline Schafer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Schafer of 59 West Fifty-fifth Street, was married at noon yesterday to Benjamin Stern of Stern Brothers, in the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Several hundred guests were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, who was assisted by the Rev. Joseph Silverman. Miss Grace Schafer, cousin of the bride, was the maid of honor.

The bridesmaids wore pretty costumes of white moire, with chiffon trimmings, and large velvet hats adorned with high plumes. They were Miss Lillie Hecht, Miss Irene Scheftel, Miss Mildred Levine, Miss Jennie Ickelheimer, Miss Frances Ranger, Miss Rebecca Schiffer, Miss Florence Sidenberg, Miss Florence Bach, Miss Bella Frankenthal, and Miss Irene Kohns.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, set off with fine point lace and embellished with orange blossoms, and a veil of old lace attached to the coiffure, with diamond ornaments, and a cluster of orange blossoms. She entered the church leaning on the arm of her father. John Stern was the best man. The ushers were George Sidenberg, Dr. Percy Fridenberg, Jesse Michael, William N. Cohen, George Cohn, Edgar Rosenstock, Mellville Stern, nephew of the bridegroom; Leonard Schafer, cousin of the bride; Charles Schafer, and the brother of the bride, Myron Schafer.

The wedding party drove to the Waldorf after the ceremony, and a reception was held there in the large ballroom. About the sides of the room were draped long festoons of Southern smilax, and the musicians' gallery and the side rooms were artistically ornamented with floral decorations. A luncheon was served, and after the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Stern the floor was cleared for dancing. Over 500 persons were present at the luncheon and reception.

Some of the guests were Mrs. A. S. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern, Mrs. Atwood, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Schafer, Mr. and Mrs. David Mann, Mr. and Mrs. K. Hass, Mr. and Mrs. I. Wormser, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Schafer, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Borg, Mr. and Mrs. Louis May, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sidenberg, Miss Samson, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Reckendorfer, Albert Wittenberg, Miss Jennie Timm, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sidenberg, J. Stevens Ulman, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Halle, Dr. and Mrs. Leonard A. Dessar, Dr. and Mrs. May, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kugelman, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Henry Ickelheimer, Robert Sedgwick, Algernon S. Schafer, Alfred S. Sidenberg, and Miss Stella Sidenberg.

Strauss—Gumprecht.

The wedding of Miss Bertha Gumprecht, daughter of Mrs. Valentine Gumprecht, of 1,311 Madison Avenue, to Herman Arnulf Strauss, took place at 6 o'clock last evening in the large ballroom at Sherry's. The Rev. Joseph Silverman performed the ceremony. Miss Hortense Veit, niece of the bride, was maid of honor, and wore a pretty costume of white mousseline de soie over silk. Norman L. Strauss, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were J. S. Lauer and S. Rees of Scranton, Penn.; David B. Cahn, Solomon Veit, L. B. Bach, and Benjamin Veit of this city, H. L. Strauss of Elmira, N. Y., and H. Block of Buffalo, N. Y.

The bride wore a gown of white brocade, embellished with point lace. She was given away by her brother-in-law, Millard Veit. A reception and supper followed the ceremony, and dancing was then enjoyed. The ballroom was decorated with long streamers of Southern smilax, hanging from the dome, and a screen of green around the gallery and sides of the room.

Brownold—Hayman.

Miss Hattie Hayman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hayman of 328 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Samuel Brownold were married in the Music Chamber of Carnegie Hall at 6 o'clock last evening. Rev. Dr. Kauffman Kohler of Temple Beth-El officiated, and the ceremony was followed by a wedding dinner. The bride wore a gown of ivory satin, trimmed with point lace and pearls, and a veil of tulle.

The bridesmaids were Miss Blanch Roman, and Miss Jeannette Wechsler, niece of the bridegroom. The bridegroom's brother, Martin Brownold, was best man, and the ushers were Nathan Middle. Nathan Brownold, brother of the bridegroom, and Montu Hayman, brother of the bride.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION

Opening of the Congress of the Society in Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Congress of the Daughters of the Revolution was opened here this morning, and, despite inclement weather, with every promise of success. With but few exceptions the accredited State delegates from all points of the country were present at the Columbia Theatre at 10 o'clock, when the meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, wife of the Vice President of the United States. The address of welcome by Mrs. Stevenson was responded to by Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, State Regent of Ohio.

When the congress was called to order, every seat in the house was occupied. After prayer by Mrs. J. J. Bullock, Chaplain General, the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by Mme. Viaz Albertiana, wife of the Secretary of the Cuban Legation.

In the course of her opening remarks, Mrs. Stevenson said the growth of the society had been so phenomenal that it seemed hardly possible that the record of the last congress could be maintained. The event which had above all others made the year notable and given the greatest satisfaction was the step taken toward the union of the two societies, the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In her response to Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, State Regent, of Cleveland, Ohio, expressed her great pleasure at the report in regard to a union between the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Avery's remarks, the audience rose and sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," after which Gen. A. W. Greely addressed the meeting in behalf of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Anna B. Snow, President of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, followed Gen. Greely with an address in behalf of that society. All the addresses delivered were full of patriotic allusions to the day on which the celebration was held, and the man whom the Nation joined to honor.

The afternoon session was given up to celebrations in commemoration of Washington's birthday by the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Daniel Lathrop, President of the National Society, delivered the address of welcome. At the conclusion of Mrs. Lathrop's address, a response was read by Miss Breckinridge, in which she congratulated the society on its very successful meeting.

Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb was to have read a paper on the American flag, but as she was not present, Mrs. Sara T. Kenney read the manuscript for her. The rest of the programme consisted of singing and recitations.

William P. Frye, United States Senator from Maine, gave a short talk on the duties of American children and their loyalty to the flag, after which the meeting adjourned.

Mrs. Cleveland received the Massachusetts and Connecticut delegates to the Congress of the Daughters of the Revolution by special appointment this afternoon.

MRS. ALEXANDER SALVINI HERE

She Thinks Harsh Chicago Criticisms Hastened Her Husband's Death.

Mrs. Alexander Salvini arrived in this city yesterday from Italy. She came via Southampton on the St. Paul. Alexander Salvini died near Florence, at the home of his father, Tomaso Salvini, Dec. 15.

Mrs. Salvini is in bad health, due to the strain of nursing her husband for months. She suffered severely also on her ocean trip, as the passage was rough.

She said she had not been able to think of the future. She needed rest, she said, "and then the future will take care of itself." She still feels grieved over the treatment of her husband by the critics in Chicago, which, she says, hastened his death.

"Alessandro," she said, "had the greatest faith in his father. He would spend days in talking with him, after each season's work, and getting from him hints and suggestions as to the proper interpretation of certain rôles. He was very ambitious, and dreamed of his being the successor of his father, and hoped to add fresh laurels to the family name. His acting of 'Othello' was based on his father's interpretation. It was this part that the Chicago critics attacked so savagely. Alessandro never recovered from the blows he received. The disappointment preyed upon his mind, and prepared the way for disease. Tomaso Salvini was proud of his son, and expected and predicted good achievements by him in the higher rôles for which he was always schooling himself."

Mrs. Salvini spoke affectionately of the elder Salvini. He is, she said, a hale old man, quite able to act, but fears that he could no longer impersonate heroic characters with his earlier vigor and fire.

"People might say: 'Ah! but he is not the Salvini of ten years ago!'"

He always makes some such reply, Mrs. Salvini said, whenever he is asked why he does not act, and adds: "I want them to think of me as I was." He is not teaching, as is generally supposed; but is living in retirement.

Mrs. Salvini does not think that Alexander Salvini's brother will come to America. He is acting in Italy, but much against the wishes of his father.

Mrs. Salvini was Maud Dixon. She first met Salvini while both were acting in his father's company in this city. Afterward she acted with Alexander Salvini in the latter's company, and married him in Cleveland, Ohio, several years ago. She is at the Hoffman House.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Howard Merrell.

William Howard Merrell, a retired Captain of the United States Army, died at the home of his daughter, 302 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Saturday. The body was taken to Rochester, N. Y., Sunday night for interment.

Capt. Merrell was born in Utica, N. Y., March 21, 1833. He entered the West Point Military Academy. Before graduating he resigned. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted with Company E of the Twenty-seventh New York Infantry. At the battle of Bull Run he led a charge and was carried from the field with a wound in his shoulder. He was made Captain of Volunteers March 11, 1863. During the battle of Antietam he was captured and sent to Libby Prison. There he spent four months, and wrote a book reciting the horrors of the life there. He escaped, rejoined his command, and served throughout the war.

Oct. 23, 1866, he was mustered out of volunteer service, and received an appointment as Brevet Captain in the regular army. Two years later he was made a full Captain, and sent to Governors Island. In 1870 he retired from active service. He was a nephew of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

Obituary Notes.

—Dr. S. Gratz Moses, one of the most prominent physicians in St. Louis, is dead, aged eighty-five. He was physician to Joseph Bonaparte.

—Judge William T. Thompson, ex-Treasurer of West Virginia, died Sunday in Huntington, West Va. Judge Thompson about a year ago had a costly vault built in the cemetery, predicting he would die in 1896. He had an inscription put on the vault to that effect, based on his expectation of early death.

—Archbishop Thomas L. Grace died yesterday in St. Thomas's Hospital, St. Paul. He was at one time Bishop of the Diocese of St. Paul, but on account of failing health was succeeded by Bishop Ireland. When the latter was made an Archbishop, Bishop Grace was made Archbishop of a titular Archbishopric in Europe.

—The Rev. Dr. Charles B. Rex died yesterday in Colorado Springs. He was President of the Boston Ecclesiastical Seminary for five years, and President of St. Charles's College, Ellicott City, Md., for two years. He was appointed President of St. Joseph's Seminary, at Dunwoodie, N. Y., but failing health prevented him from assuming the position.

—The Rev. William J. Corcoran, pastor of St. Vincent's Church, South Boston, Mass., died Sunday, aged fifty-eight. When twelve years of age he was brought to this country by his parents from Baddon, Ireland. He was graduated from Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.; took a four year's course at St. Sulpice Seminary, Paris, and was ordained in 1867.

—William H. Mott died at his home, 149 West Seventieth Street, Saturday, at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Mott had been well known in the city for many years. He was born at Fishkill, and moved to this city nearly fifty years ago. He was in the coal business all his life. Mr. Mott leaves a wife but no children. Funeral services will be held at his late home this morning, and he will be buried in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

—Mrs. Mathilde Boker, at one time a resident of this city, died on Sunday in Bonn, Germany. She was in her eighty-fourth year. Mrs. Boker was born at Remscheid, Germany, in 1813. Her maiden name was Herbert. She was married to Herman Boker in 1833, and in 1837 came to this country with her husband. They lived here until 1852, when they returned to Germany and took up their residence in Bonn. Herman Boker died some years ago. Mrs. Boker leaves six children, five of whom live in Germany, and one, Carl F. Boker, is in this city.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

Remove the causes that make your hair lifeless and gray with Parker's Hair Balsam. Parker's Ginger Tonic cures inward pains.

E. & W. E. & W. E. & W.
The new collar, "MENLO."

DIED.

BOKER.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, in Bonn, Germany, Mathilde, widow of Hermann Boker, in her 84th year.

CROOKS.—At Madison, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 20, Rev. George Richard Crooks, D. D., professor in Drew Theological Seminary.
Funeral services will be held in the chapel of the seminary at 2 P. M. Wednesday, Feb. 24. Train leaves foot of Christopher or Barclay St. at 12 noon. Kindly omit flowers.

FAULKNER.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, C. Matilda, daughter of the late James C. and Maria B. Faulkner.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 162 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

FRAZER.—At her late residence, 22 West 36th St., Feb. 22, Esther, wife of Alexander Frazer.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILFILLAN.—Feb. 21, 1897, at her late residence, Bowdon, Cheshire, England, Eliza Gilfillan, aged 89 years, widow of the late Alexander Gilfillan, Surgeon R. N., and mother of Dr. William Gilfillan.

HOWARD.—On Monday, the 22d inst., Donna Maretta, wife of Dr. F. S. Howard, and daughter of the late James Watson, Esq.
Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Boulevard and 71st St., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1897, at 10:45 A. M. Interment at Greenwood.

LOWDEN.—After a short illness, on Feb. 22, Bertha, youngest daughter of the late Robert and Sophia McKissock Lowden of Flushing, L. I.
Funeral services Wednesday at St. George's Church, Flushing, on the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from Long Island City. Interment at convenience of family.

McKEON.—At Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1897, Mary B., widow of Robt. McKeon, in her 84th year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 252 South 4th Av., Mt. Vernon, on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot, New Haven Railroad, at 6:30.

WALKER.—Sarah Darron, wife of John T. Walker, on Monday evening, at her residence, 31 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.
Announcement of funeral service hereafter.

WENDELL.—In New York City, on Monday, Feb. 22, 1897, Mary Elizabeth Wendell, wife of the late Capt. George B. Wendell of Portsmouth, N. H.
Funeral services will be held in Portsmouth on Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The pious care be ours the dead to burn.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.) 62 East Houston St., New York. Write for pamphlets.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ABBOTT, Elizabeth	180 Avenue C	7	21
AUCHERSON, Lilly	2,053 8th Av	5	21
ASH, John	207 W. 64th St	29	19
AUER, August F.	Newark, N. J.	73	22
ALLEN, John	375 3d Av	37	21
BLANCO, Joseph S.	2 Washington St.	56	21
BOHEN, Annie	Bellevue Hospital	50	18
BAYMALL, Effie	234 E. 95th St	38	19
BROCOLLO, Oreste	421 E. 111th St.	2	21
BATES, Harvey	Seton Sanitarium	25	21
BRALTON, Matthew	226 E. 99th St	56	21
BROGAN, Catharine	331 E. 28th St.	60	19
BURNS, Jane	547 W. 29th St	33	20
BUNDA, Rocena	Manhattan State Hospital	22	19
BUTLER, Edwin W.	35 Warren St.	56	21
BLAIR, Agnes	383 Bleecker St	70	21
BECKER, Catharine	166 E. 87th St.	68	20
BYRNE, James E.	159 E. 90th St	48	21
BROPHY, Mathew	10 Goerck St	18	21
CROWLEY, Mary A.	102 W. 103d St.	72	20
CITTI, Theodore	729 E. 138th St	48	20
CROWLEY, Cornelius	239 E. 44th St.	40	20
CALVIN, Annie B.	16 Charles St	32	20
CONLON, John	402 E. 24th St	49	20
CLARK, Michael	773 10th Av	19	19
CHAIPELL, Wm. H.	595 Walton Av.	56	20
DELANY, Cornelius	449 W. 16th St.	27	20
DEHNE, Elizabeth	226 E. 70th St	36	21
D'ALENANDRO, John	39 Thompson St	3	22
EHMAN, Henry	2,038 1st Av	1	20
ECHLERNACHT, Fredericka	243 Eldridge St	33	21
FORMAN, Mary	141 Cherry St	47	21
FELLEMAN, Rosa L.	417 E. 118th St	51	20
FREY, Edgar	534 E. 12th St	2	20
FARRELL, John	105 Willis Av	36	20
FOX, John	21 W. 131st St	47	21
FOLLAND, Ada	1,498 Lexington Av.	41	22
GOLDSTEIN, Morris	128 Rivington St	46	21
GREEN, Thomas	Manhattan State Hospital	33	18
GALLIGAN, Dennis	532 E. 17th St	50	20
GOLDEN, Agnes G.	506 W. Broadway	60	20
GERSTER, Louis	147 Bowery	28	20
HARTMANN, Helen	27 Pitt St	4	21
HARDEN, Mary	29 Monroe St	59	19
HAMM, Martine	75 Sullivan St	1	21
HEFFERMAN, Edward J.	325 E. 14th St	40	21
HOEVEN, Emilie V.	426 6th Av	45	21
HACKONSON, Lilly	121 E. 110th St.	3	21
HOLMES, Patrick	119 Bank St	27	19
HANKINSON, Thomas D.	86th St., Transverse Road	54	20
HEENAN, George	415 E. 15th St	16	22
JERUSALEM, Tessie	110 Suffolk St	3	21
KELLINGHOFF, Anna M.	49 W. 19th St	40	21
KELLY, Eliza	330 E. 32d St	65	19
KARNEGESSER, Thomas F.	133 Goerck St	1	21
KAHN, Annie	1,657 1st Av	2	20
KAISER, Annie	1 409 2d Av	1	20
KEEGAN, James	370 8th Av	35	19
KRICHER, Christina	303 E 101st St.	56	21
KUNZE, Henry	City Hospital	39	20
LEFKOVITZ, Rosa	40 Pitt St	1	21
LUERBACH, Elka	41 Ludlow St	1	22
LAUBIS, Charles	970 E. 160th St	54	21
MADDEN, Isabel	310 W. 16th St	40	20
MEEHAN, James	357 E. 20th St	24	20
MAYER, Ernest	222 E. 100th St	57	22
MINOR, Daisy E.	322 W. 26th St	24	20
MAHER, Elizabeth	345 E. 24th St	40	21
MILLER, Sarah	343 W. 36th St	29	20
MALLON, Edward	42 Baxter St	64	19
MOORE, Warner H.	550 E. 86th St.	1	21
MEINKE, Richard	20 Varick St	20	22
MOTT, William H.	149 W. 70th St	75	20
McNALLY, Patrick	885 Jefferson St	86	1
McCULLY, William J.	524 Amsterdam Av	1	22
NEARY, Mary	460 Washington St	1	20
NOLAN, Andrew	637 2d Av	30	19
NUGENT, Margarette	1,630 Bathgate Av	38	21
PILRING, John	320 E. 93d St	78	20
PEIL, Charles E. J.	529 W. 45th St.	1	20
PESCE, Arturo	275 Pleasant Av	2	22
PRATT, Penelope B.	80 W. 92d St	64	21
QUAINTANCE, Rosina	641 Hudson St	62	21
RUSSELL, Mary	1,805 Park Av	24	20
REPA, John	345 E. 61st St	1	20
RUTHGEB, George	435 E. 15th St	69	21
SOLLNER, Theresa	60 Lawrence St	64	20
SCHENCK, Phoebe E.	1,756 3d Av	55	20
SING, Cling	28 Pell St	34	20
SETRWEIZER, Elizabeth	1,722 Park Av	69	20
SHERIDAN, Margaret	494 1st Av	63	21
SOFIA, Rosina	81 Elizabeth St	3	21
TURNIER, John H.	62 E. 113th St	56	21
WEIS, John	324 3d St	75	18
WENDELL, Mary E.	452 Lexington Av	58	22

Brooklyn.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date D'th. Feb.
ANDERSON, Jacob	46 Cedar St	20	19
BURNHAM, Mary A.	182 Clinton St	74	19
BITTNER, Adolph	232 Ellery St	1	20
CONKLIN, William, Jr.	33 Park Place	1	22
DALY, Elizabeth T.	130 Concord St	51	20
DOOLEY, Joseph	525 Grand Av	1	19
EDWARDS, Maria V.	510 Marcy Av	46	20
FELDBLUM, Ferdinand	11 Ewen St	48	19
FERRIS, Mary	127 3d Av	1	21
FOLEY, Annie	450 Hicks St	1	21
GAISSERT, Adolph	69 Bartlett St	1	20
GALLAGHER, Nellie	1,007 De Kalb Av	25	20
GRANT, Maggie	6 Bushwick Av	3	20
GOODE, Alex	210 Myrtle Av	1	20
HARVEY, Daniel A.	193 31st St	3	20
HAAR, Mathilda	92 Graham Av	6	20
HEGEMAN, Thomas M.	18th Av., corner 79th St	66	21
HUTCHINSON, Joseph	1,119 Prospect Place	63	22
J[illegible]NGS, John	99 Washington St	6	21
KRESS, George W.	133 Huntington St	1	20
KRESS, Martha W.	133 Huntington St	1	20
KAUFMAN, Annie M.	31 Olive St	36	20
KRAMER, Minnie W.	61 Diamond St	1	22
LA MOND, Geo. A.	244½ 22d St	1	21
MEDZYCKA, Frances	191 Stockton St	44	19
MEEHAN, Charles	141 Berry St	1	21
McCABE, Mary F.	76 Hoyt St	19	20
McSHANE, Harold	142 Baltic St	2	21
NELLAZZO, Giovanni	99 Atlantic Av	40	21
NASTA, Giovanni	482 President St	2	22
PARKER, Quintin R.	2,758 Fulton St	42	21
ROSELAND, Eva H.	405 Bergen St	22	19
REILLY, Mary	258 Clermont Av	73	19
ROTMAN, Sam	65 McKibben St	1	21
SCHULT, Meta	284 48th St	56	20
SEYFERT, Katherine	362 16th St	86	21
SMITH, Alfred J.	Whitefield, N. H.	23	31
SCHNEIDLEIN, Catherina	38 Garnet St	68	20
STOOLMAN, Rebecca	31 Watkins St	1	21
SKUE, Arthur	96 Luquer St	1	20
TAMNEY, John	63 Graham St	61	21
THOMPSON, Edgar B.	187 Sands St	45	20
TAFT, Gilbert	60 Grand St	53	20
TREWHELA, Emma	213 Navy St	6	21
WALSH, May A.	1,037 De Kalb Av	1	21
WUENSCHS, Caroline	German Evangelical Home	72	20
WEAD, Charlotte L.	235 Cumberland St	74	20
WARD, Sarah	646 Washington Av	37	21

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Last Two Days of Exhibition.

"A THOROUGHLY REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTION."—Tribune.

"AN UNUSUALLY IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING COLLECTION."—Times.

"A GATHERING OF NOTABLE PICTURES."—Brooklyn Eagle.

IMPORTANT ART EVENT.
A DISSOLUTION SALE.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), THURSDAY, and FRIDAY Evenings,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
AT CHICKERING HALL,
Fifth Avenue and 18th St.
FREE VIEW DAY AND EVENING,
At the American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
OVER THREE HUNDRED
FINE PAINTINGS
AND
WATER COLORS,
BELONGING TO THE
Holland Art Galleries.
A. PREYER,
IN LIQUIDATION.
THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION,
Managers,
6 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.
SALE by AUCTION THIS (Tuesday) EVENING
At 8 O'Clock.
Paintings and Studies.
WM. DE LEFTWICH DODGE,
including the studies for the decorations of the
Congressional Library at Washington, D. C.
Robert Somerville, Auctioneer. Ortgies & Co., Managers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CROWDS VISIT THE DOGS

Westminister Kennel Club's Twenty-first Exhibition Proves a Big Attraction at the Garden.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S SUCCESS

Won Twenty-eight Prizes with His Famous Collies—Fanciers Troubled About the Ears of the French Bulldog—A Question for the Judges.

The opening of the twenty-first annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club has started discussion among fanciers of dogs that will only be settled to-day, when the dogs that have caused the dispute are judged in the ring. This duty will fall to the lot of George Raper or L. P. C. Astley, the two English judges who have come here to help award the prizes.

The trouble is about the French bulldog, a new pet that is just now vying with the Boston terrier for honors. It is rather strange that these two breeds are very similar in many respects. They are both small; both are really diminutive bulldogs. The Boston terrier, as its name indicates, is in popular favor in Boston; the French bulldog is in most favor in this city, although a few Bostonians have also taken this type in preference to the small dog that bears the name of their town.

The main point of difference in the two types is in the ears. It is these ears that have caused the trouble. G. N. Phelps of Boston, R. Hall McCormick of Chicago, and F. G. and H. G. Riggs of Baltimore are ardent admirers of the French bulldog, and their dogs all have the pricked or tulip ear. George Work, Alfred N. Beadleston, and others of this city have dogs that have the rose ear. Now the question is, which is correct, the tulip or the rose ear? This may seem a little thing to make trouble about, but to the fanciers of these dogs it is all-important, and whoever has to decide the question will make as many friends as enemies.

The tulip ear stands erect and pointed like a tulip leaf. When the tip of the ear turns back, showing the interior, it is called a rose ear. These dogs being really small bulldogs, they will be judged by the same rules that govern the bulldogs, so the rose-ear specimens will probably win. One good judge said yesterday that these small dogs with tulip ears are very common on the other side of the Atlantic, but that it is very difficult to get a good dog with the rose ear, and they are worth almost any price.

Crowd at the Garden.

The Dog Show started off this year with a rush. Usually the first day is a quiet one, but yesterday the Madison Square Garden was crowded all day long. The judges started in with their tasks as soon as the rings were ready for them, and kept at their work until dark. They will finish to-day, and then the marked programme will be issued.

Those who watched the judges award the prizes were chiefly interested in the work of Miss A. H. Whitney, George Raper, and L. C. P. Astley. Miss Whitney is an old favorite with visitors to dog shows. She judges St. Bernards and Newfoundlands. George Raper awards the prizes for sporting dogs. He has been here before, and was supposed to be the fastest worker of any of the judges, but Mr. Astley easily beats him for speed. Mr. Astley remarked yesterday that if he could not judge 100 classes a day he would give up the job. Whether he is as thorough as Mr. Raper is a question. There was a little grumbling among the terrier men at his work, but then there is always more or less grumbling at the work of the judges in any show.

J. Pierpont Morgan was probably the proudest of the exhibitors last night. His collies had won everything they could, taking in all twenty-eight prizes. If a dog can feel elated at success, then Masterpiece must feel particularly happy. This puppy, for he was born only last May, won nine prizes, among them being two cups valued at $300 each, one for the best American bred collie, and the other for the best collie in the show. Masterpiece is a son of the two champions, Rufford Ormonde and Chorlton Phyllis, and he was unkind enough to defeat both his parents.

Fourteen dogs from the Cragston Kennels were shown, and all were more or less successful. Masterpiece won nine first prizes, Ornament four seconds and one fourth, Hornpipe five firsts, Scotch Reel two seconds and one reserved, Cragston Thistle and Lady Fidget one first, and Herdsman II. one second. In the challenge class for dogs, Rufford Ormonde, Sefton Hero from the Cragston Kennels, and F. M. McWilliams met. Rufford Ormonde was placed first and Sefton Hero second. In the challenge class for bitches the prize was given to Chorlton Phyllis over Jakyr Dean; both were from the Cragston Kennels.

Some of the Prize Winners.

The St. Bernards attract considerable attention. C. A. Pratt did well with his dogs. Le Prince won the prize for challenge dogs and La Princess the prize for champion bitches. The reserve ribbon was given to Col. Ruppert's Miss Anna. Col. Ruppert's dogs were not quite good enough to win, but he won the prize for the best exhibit of four rough-coated St. Bernards, showing Remnant, Lady Ella, Royal Duchess, and Countess Madge.

In the smooth-coated classes, Alton II. beat Melrose King for challenge dogs, and Col. Ruppert's Empress of Contoocook won the prize for challenge bitches.

The fox terriers as usual caused a close competition. L. & W. Rutherford won in the puppy class, with Warren Crib; in the novice and open classes, with Claudian, but in the challenge class could only get a reserve ribbon with Warren Safeguard. Blemton Victor II., looking as well as he ever looked, took the first prize, and Prisoner got the second prize.

H. G. Trevor, who owns the Meadowmere Kennels, did remarkably well with his poodles. He won in the open class, dogs, with Marquis, and in the challenge class, dogs, with Milo. With the bitches May II. and Mirza, he won in the puppy open and novice classes.

With pointers, W. G. Brokaw was the best winner, taking prizes with Prince's Boy, Sir George, Sir Walter, and Belle of Eastchester. George Gould's Ridgeview Comet won the prize for challenge dogs under fifty-five pounds, which probably compensated him for the defeats he experienced in other classes. The challenge prize for dogs over fifty-five pounds was won by George Jarvis's Lad of Kent.

Dr. H. Clay Glover, veterinarian to the club, reports an extremely healthy condition of the dogs, all of which, with one exception, arrived in good condition. The single dog that was excluded from the show was afflicted with a case of eczema. Two St. Bernard puppies were taken with fits at the entrance, and one died within half an hour; the other is getting on nicely. A St. Bernard was allowed to go home, having a high temperature and labored respiration, evidently threatened with pneumonia, doubtless caused by being exposed to the cold atmosphere before being thoroughly dried after a warm bath.

AWARDS FOR PRIZE DOGS.

Winners in the Various Classes of Mastiffs and Other Entries.

The following are the awards that were made yesterday at the show in the various classes:

MASTIFFS.

Open Class, Dogs—First prize, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Black Prince Brampton; second, Dr. G. Rospepe's Ras; third, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Leon II.; reserve, E. D. Burnap's Prince Lunk.

Challenge Class, Dogs—First prize, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Rob L.

Open Class, Bitches—First prize, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Miss Constable; second, Knodd & Trostel's Frou; third, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Nelly Bly.

Challenge Bitches—First prize, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Lady Diana.

BLOODHOUNDS.

Open Class, Dogs—First prize, J. L. Winchell's Jason; second, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Statesman; third, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Lougest Alcymist.

Challenge Dogs—First prize, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Simon de Sudbury; reserve, J. L. Winchell's Victor.

Open Class, Bitches—First prize, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Stately Girl; second, J. L. Winchell's Keep.

Challenge Bitches—First prize, J. L. Winchell's She; reserve, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Venus.

COLLIES.

Dog Puppies—First prize, J. Pierpont Morgan's Masterpiece; second, J. Pierpont Morgan's Ornament; third, R. G. Steacy's Doon of Maple Grove; reserve, R. G. Steacy's Don of Maple Grove.

Dogs, Novice.—First prize, J. Pierpont Morgan's Masterpiece; second, J. Pierpont Morgan's Ornament; third, John Rogers's Aristocratic Shep; reserve, R. G. Steacy's Doon of Maple Grove.

Dogs, Juniors, (under two years.)—First prize, J. Pierpont Morgan's Masterpiece; second, J. Pierpont Morgan's Ornament; third, Henry Jarrett's Wellesbourne Wonder; reserve, George Hall's Arcturus.

Open Class, Dogs.—First prize, J. Pierpont Morgan's Masterpiece; second, J. Pierpont Morgan's Ornament; third, Harry Jarrett's Wellsbourne Wonder; reserve, John Rogers's Aristocratic Shep.

Challenge Dogs.—First prize, J. Pierpont Morgan's Rufford Ormonde; second, J. Pierpont Morgan's Sefton Hero; reserve, F. M. McWilliams's Curzon.

Puppies, Bitches.—First prize, J. Pierpont Morgan's Hornpipe; second, R. G. Steacy's Trixie of Maple Grove; third, J. Pierpont Morgan's Scotch Reel; reserve, R. G. Steacy's Olga of Maple Grove.

Novice Bitches.—First prize, J. Pierpont Morgan's Hornpipe; second, R. G. Steacy's Trixie of Maple Grove; third, Robert McEwen's Holyrood Beauty; reserve, J. Pierpont Morgan's Scotch Reel.

Collies, Juniors, (under 2 years,) Bitches.—First prize, J. Pierpont Morgan's Hornpipe; second, R. G. Steacy's Trixie of Maple Grove; third, J. Pierpont Morgan's Scotch Reel; reserve, R. G. Steacy's Olga of Maple Grove.

Open Class, Bitches.—First prize, J. Pierpont Morgan's Hornpipe; second, R. G. Steacy's Trixie of Maple Grove; third, Robert McEwen's Holyrood Thistle; reserve, Ford & Robinson's Flora May II.

Challenge Bitches.—First prize, J. P. Morgan's Chorlton Phyllis; second, J. P. Morgan's Jakyr Dean.

Smooth Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, George Ferguson's Taffy II.; second, Joseph Carver's Ben.

Old English Sheep Dogs, Bobtail Dogs.—First prize, Ford & Robinson's Boxer III.; second, J. P. Morgan's Herdsman II.; third, John Caswell's Sir Grizzle.

Old English Sheep Dogs, Bobtail Bitches.—First prize, Ford & Robinson's Mayoress of Newport; second, John Caswell's Trilby; third, John Caswell's Lady Grizzle.

SPECIAL PRIZES AWARDED TO COLLIES.

First special prize, the Collie Club Trophy, value $300, for the best American-bred collie—Awarded to J. P. Morgan's Masterpiece.

Second special prize, the President's Cup, value $300, for the best collie—Awarded to J. P. Morgan's Masterpiece.

Third special prize, grand annual collie sweepstakes, with $50 added by the Westminster Kennel Club, for collies born in the United States or Canada between June 30, 1895, and July 1, 1896, the winner to receive 50 per cent. of the stakes, 25 per cent. to go to the second, 15 per cent. to the third, and 10 per cent. to the fourth. First prize awarded to J. P. Morgan's Masterpiece, second to C. M. Thompson's Glendyne, third to R. G. Steacy's Trixie of Maple Grove, fourth to J. P. Morgan's Ornament, reserve R. G. Steacy's Doon of Maple Grove.

Fourth special prize, special stud dog prize, a club medal of honor for the best stud dog, to be judged by two of his get out of different bitches. The prize is confined to collies at public stud in the United States and Canada. The winning pair to be debarred from competition after 1897. Awarded to J. P. Morgan's Cragston Thistle and J. P. Morgan's Lady Fidget.

Fifth special prize, bronze medal for best dog in the novice class awarded to J. P. Morgan's Masterpiece; bronze medal for best bitch in the novice class, awarded to J. P. Morgan's Hornpipe.

Sixth special prize, a silver cup, value $50, for the best collie whelped in 1896, awarded to J. P. Morgan's Masterpiece.

Seventh special prize, $5 for the best black, white, and tan dog in the novice class, awarded to C. Y. Ford's Otterburn Chriss.

Eighth special prize, $5 for the best American bred dog, owned by a member elected since Jan. 1, 1896, awarded to Black & Hunter's Brandane Nugget.

GREYHOUNDS.

Puppies, Dogs, and Bitches.—First prize, Charles M. Higgins's Viva; second, Mrs. W. W. Green's Psyche; third, Charles M. Higgins's Vega.

Open Class, Dogs.—First prize, L. C. Whiton's Nimrod; second, S. Dickson Barr's Sir Launcelot; third, George H. Lambert's Salutation; reserve, Mrs. W. W. Green's Puck.

Challenge Dogs.—First prize, Dr. J. H. Lyke's Southern Rhymes; reserve, L. C. Whiton's Lord Neverstill.

Open Class, Bitches.—First prize, Charles M. Higgins's Stella; second, L. C. Whiton's Grace Briant; third, R. L. Lee's May Slosom; reserve, H. M. Nelson's Miss Dollar III.

Challenge Bitches.—First prize, L. C. Whiton's Ch. Spinaway; second, Dr. J. H. Lyke's Bestwood Daisy.

Ninth special prize, $5 for the best American-bred bitch owned by a member elected since Jan. 1, 1896—Awarded to Frank Bourne's Scarsdale Phyllis.

Tenth special prize, a silver medal or $5 for the best collie exhibited by a lady member—Awarded to Mrs. Robert Sylvester's Fall Brook Wonder.

Eleventh special prize, the Westminster Kennel Club's prize of $20 for the best exhibit of four collies—Awarded to J. P. Morgan.

Twelfth special prize, the Manufacturers of Excelsior Dog Cake offer 200 pounds of Excelsior Dog Cake for the best collie dog and bitch entered by one exhibitor—Awarded to J. P. Morgan's Masterpiece and Hornpipe.

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS.

Puppies, Dogs, and Bitches.—First prize, Edward L. Kraus's Boris; second, Edward L. Kraus's Boriska; third, Edward L. Kraus's Rurick.

Open Class, Dogs.—First prize, Weeks & Turner's Marksman; second, Edward L. Kraus's Boris; third, William M. Andrus's Iwan; reserve, Dr. H. S. Griffin's St. Nicholas.

Challenge Class, Dogs.—First prize, George M. Keasbey's Optimist.

Open Class, Bitches.—First prize, Joseph Kennedy's Krenina II.; second, Edward L. Kraus's Boriska; third, William L. Andrus's Marinette; reserve, Weeks & Turner's Raskeda.

Challenge Class, Bitches.—First prize, Weeks & Turner's Lady Deitz; second, L. C. Whiton's Modjeska; reserve, William L. Andrus's Svodka.

ST. BERNARDS.

Rough Coated Dog Puppies.—First prize, Richard Holl's Hector Marvel; second, John A. Westbrook's Alton Monarch; third, Joseph Freund's Hofiz.

Novice Dogs, Rough-Coated.—First prize, Jacob F. Lutz's Colonel Strong; second, Charles H. Codington's Albron; third, Mrs. M. M. Smith's Prince of Salem.

Open Class, Rough-Coated Dogs.—First prize, Thomas H. Sheubrooke's Sir Ethelwood; second, Jacob F. Lutz's Colonel Strong; third, Gramercy Kennels's Demetrius; fourth, Charles H. Codington's Albron; reserve, L. Costely's General Maceo.

Challenge Class, Rough-Coated Dogs.—First prize, C. A. Pratt's Le Prince; reserve, Fred Schmidt's Roland, Jr.

Rough-Coated Bitch Puppies.—First prize, John Keevan's Miss; second, Mrs. M. Andressen's Minka III.; third, withheld.

Novice Class, Rough-Coated Bitches.—First prize C. A. Pratt's Miss Mattie; second, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, Royal Duchess; third, David J. Jennings's Demetria; reserve, L. Costely's Yorkville Beauty.

Open Class, Rough-Coated Bitches.—First prize, C. A. Pratt's Miss Mattie; second, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, Royal Duchess; third, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, Countess Madge; fourth, David J. Jennings's Demetria.

Challenge Class, Rough-Coated, Bitches.—First prize C. A. Pratt's La Princess; reserve, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, Miss Anna.

Puppies Class, Smooth-Coated, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, Charles G. Hopton's Rodney King; second, Kuhlman Brothers' Watch Gerhard; third, Phil Moersch's Princess Beauty; reserve, Dudley Waters's Judith II.

Novice Class, Smooth-Coated, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, C. A. Pratt's Miss Helen; second, Louis Albert's Nero; third, Gramercy Kennels' Isolde; reserve, C. A. Pratt's St. John.

Open Class, Smooth-Coated Dogs.—First prize, Irving Watkinson's Alton W.; second, George W. Lederer's Hamlet; third, Adolph T. Guldi's Alpen Prince; reserve, C. A. Pratt's St. John.

Challenge Class, Smooth-Coated Dogs.—First prize, Dudley E. Waters's Alton II.; reserve, R. H. Burrows's Melrose King.

Open Class, Smooth-Coated Bitches.—First prize, Mrs. A. L. Churchill's Lady Hannay; second, Philip Fredericks, Jr.'s, Julia; third, Dudley E. Waters's Lady Fenmore; reserve, Gramercy Kennels' Isolde.

Challenge Class, Smooth-Coated Bitches.—First prize, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, Express of Contoocook; reserve, Fred Schmidt's Bellegarde.

BULLDOGS.

Puppies' Class, Dogs—First prize, E. K. Austin's Candidate; second, Louis Batjer's Boomskie; third, Louis Batjer's Boomerang; reserve, J. C. Piper's Buffalo Noble.

Novice Class, Dogs.—First prize, Bulkeley Wells's Lord Yarmouth; second, E. K. Austin's Royal Duke; third, E. K. Austin's Baron Killarney; reserve, E. K. Austin's Cocoenoe.

Open Class, Dogs—Under 45 Pounds.—First prize, E. K. Austin's Baron Killarney; second, E. K. Austin's Cocoenoe; third, E. K. Austin's Candidate; fourth, W. C. Codman's Silver King; reserve, A. C. Ledyard's Eli Yale.

Open Class, Dogs—45 Pounds and Over.—First prize, Bulkeley Wells's Lord Yarmouth; second, E. K. Austin's Royal Duke; third, John A. Reed's Birkenhead Prince; fourth, H. Edward Ficken's Rustic King II.

Challenge Class, Dogs.—First prize, Tyler Morse's Beaver Brook Sultan; second, Charles G. Hopton's L'Ambassador.

Puppies' Class, Bitches.—First prize, George M. Valentine's Victoria V.; second, Louis Batjer's Not So Green; third, J. C. Piper's Buffalo Girl; reserve, E. K. Austin's Cantata.

Novice Class, Bitches.—First prize, Robert S. McCreery's Clifton Topsy; second, John S. Holbrook's Grannie; third, E. K. Austin's Manilla; reserve, Louis Batjer's Rose.

Open Class, Bitches, (under forty pounds.)—First prize, Robert S. McCreery's Clifton Topsy; second, Bulkeley Wells's Beaumaris Jenny; third, E. K. Austin's Manilla; fourth, E. K. Austin's Princess Venn; reserve, Robert S. McCreery's Lady Arthur.

DACHSHUNDE.

Puppies Class, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, Arthur Froembling's Ines; second, John A. Dietz's Black Bess; third, G. C. Zeeb's Minnie Hess; reserve, John A. Dietz, Jr.'s, Rex.

Novice Class, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, Heinrich Stotz's Peter; second, Frederick F. Carey's Pickles; third, Worth Kennels Birsa V.; reserve, Heinrich Stotz's Waldine.

Open Class, Dogs, (Red.)—First prize, Arthur Froembling's Phaenomen Reinecke; second, Dr. C. Motschenbacher's Jade; third, Jacob Grimm's Waldman P.; reserve, R. L. Annesley's Albany Toby.

Open Class, Dogs, (Other than red.)—First prize, Otto Miller's Waldmann; second, J. Cornell Brown's Waldmann; third, Stephen Birch's Teckel B.; reserve, Frederick W. Keasby's Leviathan.

Challenge Class, Dogs.—First prize, Arthur Froembling's Blitz.

Open Class, Bitches, (Red.)—First prize, Arthur Froembling's Nellie; second, F. A. Hartleb's Nellie S.; third, Worth Kennels' Cocoa; reserve, Frances H. Keasby's Dodona.

FOX TERRIERS.

Puppies, Smooth, Dogs.—First prize, L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Crib; second, A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Swagger; third, L. A. Biddle's Russey Magician; reserve, Norfolk Kennels' (George H. Gooderham) Norfolk Rally.

Maiden Class, That Have Never Been Exhibited.—Smooth, Dogs—First prize, A. A. Macdonald's Alton Swagger; second, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Duplicate; third, Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Rally; reserve, Blemton Kennel's Blemton Fulminate.

Novice Class, Smooth, Dogs.—First prize, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Claudian; second, A. A. Macdonald's Warren Smuggler; third, Charles McCormick's Warren Rector; reserve, Blemton Kennel's Blemton Fulminate.

Open Class, Smooth, Dogs.—First prize, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Claudian; second, A. A. Macdonald's Warren Smuggler; third, William Wheeler's Beverly Victor; reserve, W. J. Hornbuckle's Surprise; fourth, Lewis Niles Roberts's Warren Daybreak.

Challenge Class, Smooth, Dogs—First prize, Blemton Kennel's Blemton Victor II.; second, B. S. Horne's Prisoner; reserve, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Safeguard.

Smooth Puppies, Bitches.—First prize, J. J. Lynn's Banker's Daughter; second, German Hopkins's Grove Safety; third, Blemton Kennel's Blemton Vision; reserve, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Spite.

BULLDOGS.

Open Class, Bitches, Forty Pounds and Over.—First prize, Charles G. Hopton's Lady Monarch; second, John S. Holbrook's Grannie; third, Bulkeley Wells's Beaumaris Fortune; fourth, Henry C. Beadleston's Primrose; reserve, Louis Batjer's Betsey Green.

BULLDOG SPECIALS.

First special prize, the Grand Trophy, value $250, for the best bulldog in the show—Awarded to: First prize, Bulkeley Wells's Lord Yarmouth; reserve, Tyler Morse's Beaver Brook Sultan.

Second special prize, the Porter Cup, value $100, for the best bulldog of opposite sex to the winner of Grand Trophy—First prize awarded to Robert S. McCreery's Clifton Topsy; reserve to Charles G. Hopton's Lady Monarch.

Third special prize, the American Field Bulldog Cup, value $100, (presented by Dr. N. Rowe,) for the best American-bred bulldog, owned by a member six months prior to close of entries; this cup to be won three times before becoming the absolute property of the winner—First prize awarded to E. K. Austin's Candidate; reserve, Charles G. Hopton's L'Ambassador.

Fourth special prize, the Bulldog Club's silver medal for the breeder of the winner of the American Field Cup—Awarded to E. K. Austin's Candidate.

Fifth special prize, the Bulldog Club's silver medal for the best American-bred bulldog of opposite sex to the winner of the American Field Cup—Awarded to Henry C. Beadleston's Primrose.

Sixth special prize, the Puppy Bowl, value $100, presented by John H. Matthews, for the best American-bred bulldog under fifteen months of age—Awarded to E. K. Austin's Candidate.

DEERHOUNDS.

Open Class, Dogs.—First prize, Imperial Kennel's General Gordon; second, Sam Snell's Kingsbury Major; third, Albion L. Page's Dunrobin Ossian; reserve, Albion L. Page's Dunrobin Oswald.

Challenge Class, Dogs.—First prize, Albion L. Page's Lochiel.

Open Class, Bitches.—First prize, Sam Snell's Kingsbury Alma; second, Robert Walker's Marchioness of Huntley; third, Albion L. Page's Pertha; reserve, Sam Snell's Kingsbury Bessie.

Challenge Class, Bitches.—First prize, Walter D. Griscom's Norma.

DEERHOUND SPECIALS.

First Special Prize.—The Westminster Kennel Club offer of $20 for the best exhibit of four deerhounds, awarded to Sam Snell.

Second Special Prize.—A club medal for the best deerhound, awarded to Walter D. Griscom's Norma.

ENGLISH FOXHOUNDS.

Challenge Class, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, Bragdon & McGregor's Songster.

POINTERS.

Dog Puppies.—First prize, C. P. Wilcox's Brandywine; second, Electric City Kennel's Sir Donald; third, R. A. Fairbairn's Rocket.

Novice Class, Dogs.—First prize, Anderson & Wilcox's Fairview Jim; second, A. M. Hopper's Tick Kent; third, Electric City Kennel's Lad of Bang; reserve, Dr. John R. Daniels's Spot Gold.

Open Class, Dogs, under 55 pounds.—First prize, W. G. Brokaw's Prince's Boy; second, W. G. Brokaw's Sir George; third, Anderson & Wilcox's Fairview Jim.

Open Class, Dogs, 55 pounds and over.—First prize, W. G. Brokaw's Sir Walter; second, Charles Heath's Heath's Roswell; third, George J. Gould's Furlough Mike; reserve, E. W. Foote's King of Lynne.

Challenge Class, Dogs, under 55 pounds.—First prize, George J. Gould's Ridgeview Comet; second, Christopher Wolff's Jefferson; reserve, George J. Gould's Ridgeview Chancellor.

Challenge Class, Dogs, 55 pounds and over.—First prize, George Jarvis's Lad of Kent.

Puppies Class, Bitches.—First prize, Frank S. Eaton's Zella Strideaway; second, George J. Gould's Furlough Maud; third, Dr. James E. Hair's Dilwyn Belle.

Novice Class, Bitches.—First prize, Wilcox & Burtis's Fairview Meally; second, W. G. Brokaw's Belle of Eastchester; third, Frederick J. McArthur's Ightfield Blossom; reserve, George Ferguson's Mischief of Huntington.

Open Class, Bitches, under 50 pounds.—First prize, Frederick J. Lenoir's Kent's Kate; second, Wilcox & Burtis's Fairview Meally; third, W. G. Brokaw's Belle of Eastchester; reserve, Tallman & Davenport's Princess Trilby.

POODLES.

Puppies Class, Dogs.—First prize, Morey Kennel's Morey Viscount; second, Rambleside Kennel's Francois; third, Morey Kennel's Morey Boulot; reserve, Mrs. Woodruff Sutton's Sultan.

Novice Class, Dogs.—First prize, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's Loris; second, Miss Margaret P. Soutter's Taffy; third, Rambleside Kennel's Francois; reserve, Miss Gwendolin V. Laughlin's Medor.

Open Class, Curly Dogs, Black.—First prize, H. G. Trevor's Marquis; second, Morey Kennel's Morey Flat; third, Mrs. W. C. Gulliver's Perot; reserve, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's Loris.

Open Class, Curly Dogs, Other than Black.—First prize, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s Hill Hurst Pionpion; second, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Hill Hurst Punch; third, withheld.

Challenge Class, Curly Dogs.—First prize, H. G. Trevor's Milo; second, H. G. Trevor's Leon II.; reserve, Morey Kennel's Rajah.

Puppies Class, Bitches.—First prize, H. G. Trevor's Sally; second, Mrs. Woodruff Sutton's Chocolate; third, Morey Kennel's Morey Follette; reserve, H. G. Trevor's Miss II.

Novice Class, Bitches.—First prize, H. G. Trevor's Miss II.; second, Miss Margaret P. Soutter's Zip; third, H. G. Trevor's Cyclette; reserve, Morey Kennel's Morey Follette.

Open Class, Curly Bitches, Black.—First prize, H. G. Trevor's Mivza; second, H. G. Trevor's Miss II.; third, Miss Margaret P. Soutter's Zip; reserve, Mrs. W. C. Gulliver's Honey.

BOSTON TERRIERS.

Puppies, Dogs.—First prizt, D. G. Whitlock's Chum; second, D. G. Whitlock's El Rey; third, Mrs. James Skelly's Escape.

Open Class, Dogs, 15 Pounds and Under 25 Pounds.—First prize, Dr. W. G. Kendall's Squanto; second, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Corsair; third, James Chesterman's Freezer; reserve, Frederick G. Davis's Consul.

Open Class, Dogs, 25 Pounds and Not Over 35 Pounds.—First prize, Dr. W. G. Kendall's His Nibs; second, T. C. Hollander's Peter; third, C. F. Clarkson's The Bauble; reserve, Dr. W. G. Kendall's Ned.

Challenge Class, Dogs.—First prize, Sunflower Kennels' Monte; reserve, Mrs. B. Pope's Spider.

Puppies Class, Bitches.—First prize, Mrs. James Skelly's Frills; second, Bulkeley Wells's Kelso; third, Bayonne Kennels' Vashti; reserve, Dr. W. G. Kendall's Misfit.

Novice Class, Dogs.—First prize, Henry E. Owen's Bob III.; second, Frederick G. Davis's Consul; third, Esther Deffley's Banker; reserve, Dr. W. G. Kendall's Sir Walter.

Novice Class, Bitches.—First prize, D. E. Loveland's Nance; second, Grolorcy Kennels' (C. F. Clarkson) Fli II.; third, Bulkeley Wells's Bessie Mac; reserve, J. F. Holt's Puss.

CHURCH CHINESE DINNER.

Entertainment at a New Year's Celebration of the Central Congregational Sunday School.

It was a Chinese dinner. No one would deny that, although there were no chop sticks, and not so much as a grain of rice. The invitations proclaimed the fact, for they were a bright scarlet, with a horizontal line of black hieroglyphics upon them.

The people, the greater number of them, bore unmistakable evidences of American birth, but there were plenty of Chinamen, too, for the Central Congregational Sunday School of Brooklyn was having a New Year's celebration at the hall, 164 Gates Avenue, where the school services are held weekly. The menu itself was strictly American.

Of the Americans present, Dr. Behrends, the pastor of the Central Congregational Church, was the honored guest; but among the Chinese the honors went to "Clifford" and "Dr. Lee." Clifford was a very pretty Chinese baby, a year old last Friday, and Dr. Lee, who has recently arrived from California, was the oldest perhaps of all the guests present—a Chinaman with hair almost white under his encircling cue, and a closely cut gray beard around a jolly face.

The entertainment consisted largely of recitations, of which the Chinamen gave of course the most interesting part; music and tableaus. The Chinese music was also interesting. There was one hymn set to the "Sin Fa," a genuine Chinese melody, and sung to Chinese words. T. B. Cornell led the singing as a favor, the regular leader being away. "Sin Fa" is set to music. That was not difficult to read even if unfamiliar. This is one of the verses to which "Sin Fa" is set:

"Chee leen 'ngnaw tahng shun mo lek
Tsaht yut sz 'ngnaw yut yut sek
How tsz Sheng Shun tsz ma na
Tsaht yut lek laung kum cheu kah."

The recitations were, among others, by Chung Sing, Chung Pond, Chu Loung, Fung Wah, Quon Chu, a jolly, fat Chinaman who told of doing a task "ofei and ofei" again, Quon Ging closed the exercises by reciting in excellent English a poem addressed to friends and teachers and written for the occasion by Miss Isabel Shirley, Assistant Superintendent of the school.

There were singing, music, and tableaus, which were heartily applauded, and, with two little girls holding a laurel wreath over the head of a bust of Washington, red and green fire, and the singing of "America" the celebration was ended.

STIR AT COLONIAL CLUB.

Caused by Gen. Woodford's Anti-Tammany Remarks.

Stewart L. Woodford caused a stir at the dinner of the Colonial Club, last evening, by concluding his speech upon Greater New York, before an audience in which Thomas F. Gilroy, Col. Brown, and other Tammany men were present, with an appeal to good citizens to vote next Fall and "throttle Tammany and seat an honest man in the Mayor's chair." It was not until some moments had elapsed that the different expressions of sentiments excited by this peroration ceased.

The occasion was the annual dinner of the club. About 250 guests were present, including L. Laflin Kellogg, Commodore Sicard, Henry D. Hotchkiss, Justice Roger A. Pryor, Col. William Ludlow, the Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, the Rev. Dr. Wilton F. Smith, George Post, Simeon Ford, R. E. A. Dorr, Col. Brown, William H. Clark, Charles W. Dayton, Ashbel P. Fitch, and H. S. Carpenter.

L. L. Kellogg presided.

The Rev. Dr. Wilton F. Smith spoke upon Washington and his critics.

Gen. Woodford gave a résumé of the proceedings of the Greater New York Charter Commissioners. He declared that he had entered upon the work with a firm belief in the single-head plan for the Police Commission, but after six months of study he had come to the opinion that in a city of 3,000,000 this power was too great to be given to any one man.

"But," said the speaker, "whether the commission has one head or four is a small matter, and the wisest plan will be to entrust that to the future for decision. The great matter is consolidation. We must consolidate and make New York the ruler of the Western Hemisphere."

Commodore Sicard described the advance in naval affairs in America, and Simeon Ford made a humorous speech upon "A Dyspeptic's View of the Father of His Country." George Post spoke for "Lesser New Yorkers," advocating the passage of laws improving the condition of the workingmen.

DINNER AT NEWPORT.

Given to Sons of the Revolution by William Watts Sherman.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 22.—William Watts Sherman of New York and Newport, who occupies a villa here each Summer, gave a banquet to-day in honor of the Rhode Island Society Sons of the Revolution, of which he is President. Fifty-two persons, including many prominent men of the State, were present.

Mr. Sherman made a brief address, and then introduced John P. Sanborn as toastmaster. John Austin Stevens delivered an oration on "The Effect of Patriotism upon Our Institutions."

In the absence of Gov. Lippitt, Attorney General Edward C. Debois, responded for the State, Mayor Patrick J. Boyle spoke for the city, Benjamin Baker, Superintendent of Schools, for education; Judge Darius Baker for the bench, ex-Senator William P. Sheffield for the Society of the Cincinnati; Col. William P. Sheffield, Jr., for the bar; Congressman Adin B. Capron for Congress, and Lucius D. Davis, editor of The Newport Daily News, for the press.

The hall was decorated with flowers and flags. The toast "The Immortal George Washington," was drunk standing in silence.

CAPT. GLASS OFFENDS TEXANS.

He Sends Subordinates as His Representatives and They Are Snubbed.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 22.—Capt. Glass and quite a number of officers of the battleship Texas were booked to go to Houston this morning, where elaborate arrangements had been made for their entertainment. Col. Polk, General Manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad, had provided a special train to carry them, and it was at the Union Station at 9:30 in charge of Col. Polk and a special committee composed of citizens of this city.

After an impatient wait of about five hours, five subordinate officers of the battleship appeared and informed Col. Polk that as the water was rough outside Capt. Glass had determined to stay on board the Texas and had detailed them to make the visit instead. After listening to the statement of the young officers, Col. Polk summarily dismissed the train and Houston will be disappointed. Col. Polk felt that he had been badly treated by Capt. Glass, and when asked what he had to say about the matter replied:

"Say to the public that the Santa Fé Railroad and the Citizens' Committee have done everything they could to fulfill their part of the engagement. The failure to carry it out must be put upon other shoulders."

Owing to the rough sea and dense fog that has hung over the gulf all day, but few persons visited the battleship to-day.

HEAVY DAMAGE BY FLOODS

The Rivers of West Virginia Out of Their Banks and Still Rising Rapidly.

THE OHIO GROWS DANGEROUS.

All Its Tributaries Are Pouring Great Volumes of Water into It—Immense Loss Caused Throughout Kentucky—Heavy Rains Throughout the Valley.

WHEELING, West Va., Feb. 22.—Western West Virginia is very largely under water to-night, with the rain still descending and the waters rising at nearly all points.

The Upper Ohio Valley, from the northern extremity of the Pan Handle to Parkersburg, is all right, but largely from the fact that the water which is devastating the upper and interior tributaries has not yet reached this stretch of country.

But from Parkersburg to Huntington, in the Valleys of the Big and Little Kanawha, the Big Sandy, the Guyandotte, and the Upper Monongahela and along the courses of a hundred creeks the streams are raging torrents. The loss is already large and the outlook discouraging.

Two lives already have been sacrificed as a direct result of the floods. At Volcano Track Walker Peter O'Brien was killed by a fall while watching a bridge, while at Grafton William Tate was drowned.

Hundreds of families have either been compelled to leave their homes or take refuge in the second stories.

The railroads have suffered severely over a wide area. In the Big Sandy lumbering region hundreds of thousands of logs have been carried out into the Ohio, and the Norfolk and Western Railroad has suffered severely. Along the Ohio River Road from Huntington to Parkersburg trains only have been run after the greatest exertions on the part of the company.

Up the Big and Little Kanawha Valleys there has been loss at almost every town and hamlet, and almost countless bridges over small streams have been carried away.

At Chaleston to-night there are 30 feet of water in the Great Kanawha, and many details of damage and loss are at hand. At Weston and Clarksburg a large portion of both towns are under water, with much resulting damage. Several big bridges are gone in that section and many smaller ones, while railroad communication is cut off.

At Fairmont the river is rising fast, and much damage is feared in the morning. At some points the water is already higher than during the disastrous flood of last July, with rain still falling. All the indications point to a very large aggregate loss in the western portion of the State by Tuesday noon.

HEAVY LOSS IN KENTUCKY.

All the Streams Out of Their Banks and Doing Great Damage.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22.—The Ohio River is rising here at the rate of five inches an hour. At 5 o'clock the stage of water on the falls was 13.6 feet, with every indication of reaching the danger line, which is 24 feet.

Thirty-six hours of steady rain has caused nearly every stream in the State to overflow its banks and sweep away the live stock and fences. The Kentucky River is carrying off thousands of logs.

Immense damage is reported from Harlan, Perry, Leslie, and Letcher Counties. At Pineville, the Cumberland River has reached the doors of the Court House.

At Frankfort twenty houses are under water, and the gas works are threatened. At Richmond last night the reservoir of the water works overflowed and drove 100 persons from their homes. In Gallatin County, Eagle Creek rose so rapidly that many families lost all their household effects. Charles Halton was drowned and others are reported missing.

Railroad traffic has been suspended in the eastern portion of the State.

Northeastern Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia report that the timber interests have suffered heavily from floods.

DANGER AT CINCINNATI.

Merchants Moving Their Goods from the Cellars.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 22.—The Ohio River is rising dangerously. The Licking River is rising rapidly, and is running out. Lick Creek is away out of its banks, and is still rising. Many merchants along Water and Front Streets are at work moving out the goods stored in the cellars of their establishments.

At Montgomery's coal landing, foot of Main Street, in Covington, Ky., a fleet of barges broke away this morning and floated off.

From Cattletsburg word comes that three inches of rain have fallen there in forty-eight hours. The Ohio and Sandy Rivers rose eleven feet last night. Heavy rains are reported throughout the entire Sandy Valley.

Mississippi and Missouri Rising.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Heavy rains in the valleys of the Missouri River and its tributaries have flooded those streams, and the Mississippi is receiving the extra volume of water to swell its own rise. The river here showed a rise of four feet in twenty-four hours and is still rising. River men are preparing for an overflow of lowlands.

AGAINST W. R. GRACE & CO.

Directed to Pay Guillermo Bogardus Part of a Transferred Claim.

Judge Wheeler of the United States Circuit Court has handed down a decision in the suit of Guillermo Bogardus against William R. Grace, Michael P. Grace, and Charles R. Flint, directing that Grace & Co. pay Bogardus the sum of $17,894.48, the balance due, less commission, on a certain claim against the Peruvian Government, which was held by Bogardus, and which he transferred to the defendants for one-half its value.

Judge Wheeler's decision recites that Bogardus had undisputed claim to £19,800, equal to $96,030, against the Government of Peru; that the defendants, under the name of William R. Grace & Co., had extensive dealings with the Peruvian Government; that Bogardus's claim was acknowledged by the Peruvian Government, and that he transferred it to Grace & Co. for one-half its value, $48,015.

Of this sum he received from them $24,007.50, the balance to be paid when the claim was collected. This balance Bogardus has never received, though he alleges Grace & Co. have collected it.

The defendants admit that they have received large sums from the Peruvian Government, but say that they have never received the specific amount of Bogardus's claim. Judge Wheeler holds that the amount of the claim should be merged in the general sum received from the Peruvian Government, and directs a decree for Bogardus.

Art and Colonial Exhibition.

The art and Colonial exhibition for the benefit of the Home for Aged Men was opened yesterday in the Martin Mansion in Piereepont Street, Brooklyn. A large number of art lovers, taking advantage of the holiday, visited the house. The paintings, fifty-seven in number, are from New York and Brooklyn galleries, and represent subjects from the best-known European artists. The exhibition will remain open all the week.

An Exhibition of Art Works.

The ninth annual exhibition of books on fine arts by the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was given yesterday afternoon. Among the books recently added is the "Life and Works of Jerome." Drawings by Gibson, Wenzell, Du Maurier, and other artists were shown. The exhibition was arranged by Werner Jonghaus and was attended by several hundred persons, mostly from the art schools of the city.

NEW FOREST RESERVATIONS.

Proclamations by the President Covering 21,379,840 Acres.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President Cleveland to-day, on the recommendation of Secretary Francis and a forestry commission of the National Academy of Sciences, signed and promulgated thirteen proclamations establishing thirteen additional forest reservations, containing an aggregate area of 21,379,840 acres.

YOUNG HARRISON FOR MAYOR.

Nominated by the People's Party of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The People's Party, in convention to-day, nominated Carter H. Harrison, son of Chicago's murdered Mayor, for the same office, which is to be filled next April.

Mr. Harrison is the leading candidate of the free silver Democrats for Mayor also.

AN EMBEZZLER CONFESSES.

O. O. Smith Short with a Bank and Insurance Companies.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 22.—Otis O. Smith, formerly cashier of the Georgia Security and Banking Company and a well-known member of society, has been held by detectives since Saturday evening on a charge of embezzlement.

He has signed a statement confessing that he is a forger and an embezzler, and has thrown himself on the mercy of those whom he has wronged.

In addition to a shortage of $1,000 with the Georgia Security Company, he is short with James W. English, Jr., about $15,000; with Harry L. English & Co., insurance, $3,000. His shortage may grow to a greater sum than this.

GEN. ALGER IS FOR PEACE.

Will Continue to be So When He Gets Into the Cabinet.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—At the Washington's Day banquet of the Michigan Club Gen. Alger, who is to be McKinley's Secretary of War, was one of the speakers. In the course of his address he said:

"So far as my influence can go, I want to say to you that there shall never be any complication that will disturb our relations with other nations unless our honor is assailed."

Gen. Alger said he sympathized with the people of nations who were oppressed, and in his judgment they should have all proper aid, but the United States should be careful about embroiling itself in war.

Mr. Hanna sent this telegram of regret:

"I am very sorry, but it is simply impossible for me to leave home before I go to Washington. McKinley is not receiving visitors, and I am overwhelmed by people coming here whom I must see. I know my friends will appreciate that only public duties prevent my enjoying the pleasure of meeting them."

CHANCES OF THE LOUD BILL.

As Amended It Is Not Likely to Become a Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative Loud of California, who made the fight in the House for the restriction of the second-class mailing privilege, and who has only obtained a general idea of the report made in the Senate by Senator Chandler, regards the action of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads as menacing the success of the reform. While he does not characterize the opposition, he is inclined to believe that some Eastern interests that were conspicuous in the House in opposing the restriction of the privilege have secured sufficient help elsewhere to destroy the usefulness of the bill.

The supporters in the House of the proposition to shut out the publications that have overloaded the mails at great cost to the Government say that the Senators have adopted the plan to defeat this proposition that the opponents of the arbitration treaty did to kill that. They have so loaded it with amendments that cannot be fully discussed and agreed to that the entire proposition is likely to fall.

It is not regarded as at all probable that, when the Government is to lose something like ten millions a year carrying second-class matter that is mostly advertisements, the suggestion to reduce the letter rate of postage will be accepted with the assurance that the postal deficiency will be still greater in consequence.

A POPULIST AFTER BUTLER.

Wants the Senator Removed as National Committee Chairman.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 22.—The National Reform Press Association began its annual meeting to-day, with 250 delegates present.

President Paul Vandervoort, in his annual address, recommended that the association demand the resignations of Senator Butler, National Chairman, and J. A. Edgerton, National Secretary, of the People's Party, and that the committee depose them if they did not respond. Speaking of the future of the party, he said:

"We will not allow our name or platform to be stolen by any band of bandits on the face of the earth, for in 1900 we will hold the first convention, if we have to meet Jan. 1. We will never consent to make another campaign with free silver as the vital issue. Our thunder would be stolen by the Republicans, and we would be stranded by the roadside with the disorganized, broken-down, spavined wreck of the Democratic Party. We must bring about a political revolution at the ballot box, remodel the Government on the American plan, resume the sovereign power of issuing money, and compel the bankers to run a legitimate banking business."

UNDERHILL SOCIETY'S MEETING

Various Committees Named to Look After the Organization's Work.

The Underhill Society of America held its annual meeting yesterday in the Friends' Seminary, East Sixteenth Street and Rutherfurd Place. The day was the anniversary of the birth of Nathaniel Underhill, who was born in 1663.

Several addresses were made, George W. Cocks of Glen Cove, L. I., speaking on the life of David Underhill, youngest son of Capt. John Underhill, who was born at what is now known as Locust Valley, L. I. A sketch of Capt. John Underhill was also given. It is proposed to celebrate his three hundredth birthday in this city next October.

The following committees were announced: Coat of Arms—Mrs. N. Cocks, Chairman; the Rev. A. F. Underhill, Mrs. S. V. E. Harvey, Miss Pamela Underhill, and Miss Josephine Lowerre.

Committee to Collect Funds for Erecting a Monument to Capt. John Underhill, at Locust Valley, L. I.—W. W. Underhill, J. W. Cromwell, S. V. Underhill, Mrs. E. E. Doremus, D. Harris Underhill, and E. F. Underhill.

Committee to Obtain Family Records, Sketches, Autographs, Either as a Loan or Gift, for the Historian of the Underhill Society—R. T. Underhill, Mrs. G. W. Alpers, Edward C. Underhill, C. F. Underhill, and Edgar Underhill.

Committee on Antiquities—Mrs. S. V. E. Harvey, Mrs. E. E. Doremus, Miss E. E. Underhill, C. A. Underhill, and Enwin Underhill.

Committee on Incorporation—J. W. Cromwell, W. W. Underhill, R. H. Underhill, and T. T. Underhill.

Press Committee—E. F. Underhill, J. T. Underhill, and Mrs. S. V. E. Harvey.

Burial Committee, (to locate burial places and graves, to copy tombstone inscriptions, and obtain copies of church records)—S. B. Jacobs, Dr. T. I. Underhill, and Mrs. Nathaniel B. Valentine.

Finance Committee—A. M. Underhill, Peter W. Fowler, and C. F. Underhill.

"Committe to Look After the Interests of the Members of Our Immense Family Who Are Not so Well Favored as Others"—Mrs. S. U. K. Burdich, C. L. Chadayne, H. R. R. Coles, D. O. Underhill, and E. Underhill.

A long discussion was had over the plan to remove the bodies of Israel Underhill and others, now at William's Bridge. It is likely they will be reinterred in a Long Island burial ground. The churchyard where they now rest is to be abolished.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Concession for Nicaragua's New Road Was Made Not to an English Company, but to New York Men.

VALUABLE PRIVILEGES GRANTED

The Completion of the Line Will Put This City Within Five or Six Days of Managua and Will Change the Business of Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 20, 1896.—An article was recently published in many of the leading newspapers of the United States to the effect that an English company had secured a concession from the Nicaraguan Government to construct and operate a railroad from Lake Nicaragua to the Atlantic coast. In addition, it was inferred that the present Government system of railroads and steamers connecting Lake Nicaragua with the Pacific coast would soon fall into the hands of the English, and in this way the transportation route from the Atlantic to the Pacific would be controlled by interests hostile to the United States.

The only valid concession in existence to-day for the Lake Nicaragua and Atlantic Coast Road is the one given Nov. 12, 1896, to two enterprising citizens of the United States. These men are Henry A. Barling and Frank H. Davis, both of New York. Mr. Barling was at one time engaged in the shipping and transportation business in New York City, and in later years operated in Florida. His father was in earlier years a prominent operator in Wall Street. Mr. Davis comes of an old New York family, and as a boy received his railroad education by being connected with the New York Central Road. He came to Nicaragua as an engineer in the employ of the Canal Construction Company. He built the tramway roads now in operation in the cities of Rivas and Granada, Nicaragua, and has been very successful in all his enterprises in this country.

Scope of the Concession.

The valuable contract which has been entered into between the Government of Nicaragua and these gentlemen concedes to them some very important privileges. They have the right to organize a company to construct and operate a railroad from Lake Nicaragua to any point on the Atlantic coast. In the construction of the road they have the right to use all materials found in the country through which the road passes. To the company is conceded alternate lots, with an area of three square miles each, along both sides of the road.

The Government will permit the free introduction of all articles necessary in the construction of the road, and after its completion it is exempt from all forms of taxation or assessment. The name of the company will be the Atlantic and Lake Nicaragua Railroad and Navigation Company, and it may be organized in the State of New York or New Jersey. It may establish lines of steamers for the United States and Europe, also telegraph and telephone lines, and do a general express business. The company has five years within which to construct the railroad, and it cannot be sold to any foreign Government.

The company has the right to denounce 100,000 manzanas, or 200,000 acres of land to be devoted to the establishment of agricultural or industrial colonies. In case the Government decides to sell the National railroad the Barling-Davis Company may purchase it in order to establish interoceanic communication. The Atlantic Company will have the right to build the Tipitapa Canal, if the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company fails to carry out its agreement with the Government.

Importance of the Project.

The importance of this railroad project to the United States can scarcely be estimated. It will open up a quick route of transporation from the heart of Nicaragua to the Gulf States and bring Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, within five or six days of New York instead of twelve or fifteen days as at present. The products of Nicaragua will find a rapid and cheap route of transit to the United States. American merchants and business men can push their goods into Nicaragua and supplant the entire business now carried on by English and German houses. The completion of this road will witness the decay and disappearance of the Corinto Custom House, on the Pacific coast, where a half million of merchandise is received monthly from the old European countries. It is safe to state that from the time the Atlantic and Nicaragua road is in operation the increase of business within the grasp of the United States merchants will be six millions annually.

CONCESSIONS OF A RAILROAD.

What the Consolidated Traction Company Offers for a Franchise.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 22.—A number of unusual concessions are to be granted by the Consolidated Traction Company in consideration of its getting a franchise to run a trolley road through Central Avenue, East Orange, according to the terms of an agreement entered into by the company and the East Orange Township Committee, which has an ordinance granting the franchise under consideration. The tracks are to be laid in the middle of the street, and the company is to macadamize the roadbed from curb to curb and to curb in the tracks if at any time it is so desired.

In repairing the avenue and clearing off the snow, the company is to bear part of the expense, in proportion to the part of the street their tracks occupy, as against the whole width of the street. All cars used on the line are to be new ones, 25 feet long, and heated with electricity, and at least one car is to run through to Jersey City every half hour of the day and night. The fare to New York is to be 25 cents for the round trip, and not more than 5 cents from any part of the Oranges to Newark, with transfer privileges to any point within the district.

The conductor is bound to ask each passenger when he collects his fare if he desires a transfer, and, failing to do this, the passenger will be entitled to one if he asks for it at any time during the trip.

COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING.

Unable to Float $2,000,000 Bonds, the Receiver Is Removed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Louis Fitzgerald, Thomas Hillhouse, L. C. Weir, F. K. Sturgis, and John Deshler, a committee representing the first general mortgage bondholders of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad, have returned from New York with the report that they were unable to float $2,000,000 of prior lien bonds. The receiver in charge of the road was removed, and fresh complications are anticipated.

Highway Robbery Prevented.

A daring attempt at highway robbery at midnight of Sunday near the Washington Arch was prevented by Park Policeman Brennan. He heard cries for help, and running toward the arch saw two men endeavoring to beat another to the ground. One held him by the throat while the other attempted to kick his feet from under him, both raining blows on their victim's face. When they saw the policeman the marauders ran. One disappeared down University Place, while Brennan pursued and caught the other in Thompson Street. The prisoner was taken to the Charles Street Station, where he said he was Clemens Brosseto, twenty-four years old, of 540 West Broadway. The man who was attacked is Christopher Koppo, a cook in the St. Laurens Hotel, Lexington Avenue and Seventy-first Street. He was passing through the park, he said, when the men attacked him. He had $30 in his pocket, which the men did not get.

Magistrate Simms in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday held Brosseto for trial.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
57 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock, Charles R. Henderson,
George F. Baker, Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin, Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont, James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette, Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet, Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven, Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman, H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes, Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

New York, February 8, 1897.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the undersigned pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement dated March 20, 1895, will be held at No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Floor 4, on WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, to vote upon a proposition of the Union Pacific Reorganization offering to the Consolidated 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company 50 per cent. in New 4 Per Cent. Bonds and 110 per cent. in Preferred Stock of the new corporation, in place of 80 per cent. in such bonds and 50 per cent. in Preferred Stock, and a provision for the defaulted interest in new Preferred Stock heretofore offered to said Bondholders and accepted by them, such former offer being practically withdrawn.

Such meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of said Bondholders' Agreement, and a determination in regard thereto by a majority in interest of those present or represented at the meeting will be binding.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Dispatches from Europe were so full of war spirit yesterday morning that it was generally expected among business men here that quotations on all the foreign exchanges would have a very bad look before the day was over. To some extent, these apprehensions were warranted. British consols in early transactions on the London Stock Exchange fell off materially, and all the rest of the market was disquieted.

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Before the day ended, however, the news from Crete seemed to be somewhat more reassuring, and on reports received just before the foreign exchanges closed, there came a smart rally. Cables received in Wall Street were generally of an encouraging character. Some of the private dispatches, however, suggested that there were still further acute apprehensions among people with large international interests at London, at Paris, and Berlin.

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There is generally a feeling that some Washington developments this week may interfere with our market's normal course. It is freely predicted that Spanish outbursts will attract attention to both houses of Congress.

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Mr. Lexow's trust investigation is to resume its inquest this morning—and Wall Street has information that the two trusts to be most hippodromed this week are the Tobacco Trust and the Leather Trust, though it is not yet disclosed whether Senator Lexow and his colleagues are going to work the bull or the bear side. The free and easy way in which the bull pool in sugar was assisted by these ardent inquisitors seems to have persuaded the average bear in Wall Street that a new and very dangerous art in stock market manipulation has been discovered.

Nobody is explaining Senator Lexow's failure to learn things about the trusts on the theory that he is wholly uninformed of how they do things down in Wall Street.

WESTERN BUSINESS NOT BAD.

Mr. N. Wetmore Halsey of the well-known municipal bond house of N. W. Harris & Co. said yesterday, in talking of the busines situation to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Our department of the investment security market shows but little change. The demand is still excellent, and investors are ready to take hold of anything having merit in it. There is not quite as much activity as there was just after election, but we are not worrying over the decrease.

"I look for a still further improvement after the inauguration. There will be a still better feeling then, and a still further restoration of public confidence, which will result, I think, in a larger inquiry for investment securities. I find that there is quite a demand for municipal bonds which are less well known than those classed as 'gilt-edged,' and which heretofore have been rather neglected. In other words, there are indications of the bond market broadening and taking in the lower grades of securities.

"The revival in business, when it comes, will of course give us still further activity. And in my opinion there is not at present such business depression as is generally supposed. One of the best indications of that is the fact that the interest on municipal bonds has never been paid more promptly than now.

"This is particularly true of the Western cities and towns. And, judging from this, I do not believe that business in the West is in as bad condition as we are led to believe. It is, of course, true that the big Western corporations and large mercantile firms are doing very little business. Railroads are also feeling the depression. But the smaller merchants, the rank and file of the business community, are not doing as badly as is supposed. They may not be prosperous, but at the same time they are not poverty stricken, for they pay their taxes and enable the cities promptly to meet the interest on their bonds. That is one feature of the situation which I do not think is generally recognized.

"Prospects, on the whole, are good, and I can see but little reason to doubt the future. The improvement may not be rapid, but because it is slow and sure is no reason for discouragement. On the contrary, it is all the more reason to be hopeful. A solid and firm foundation is necessary for any permanent improvement. If we were to go into a boom there would be no support to it, and the collapse that would eventually come would be much more disastrous than the present tardiness of business."

STAMPEDED BY MR. SAGE.

Supplementing the statement published yesterday on the financial page of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding dissensions among the banks forming the combination to keep call money up to 2 per cent., comes a new development in the matter.

Now it is said that some of the banks in question are actively engaged in calling one another names and making insinuations about "broken promises." And in this discussion there figures prominently the name of Mr. Russell Sage.

Briefly put, several banks, or financial institutions, in which Mr. Sage is interested have loaned call money under 2 per cent. Some of them were parties to the agreement to keep the rate up to that point. And now a few of their fellow-combiners are crying "Treachery!"

The accused banks lay the responsibility on Mr. Sage. It was his money they loaned, not their own. They merely delivered Mr. Sage's money to parties to whom he chose to have it loaned. But the accusers will have none of these excuses. And there is trouble in the camp of the combined banks.

Judging from the talk of an officer of one of the Wall Street banks, this trouble is likely to lead to a complete dissolution of the bank agreement. The effort to keep up call money to 2 per cent. has not proved profitable, and many of the banks are anxious to get out of keeping the original compact. And, according to the aforesaid bank officer, if money market conditions do not mend before the 1st of March, it will only be a question of one bank following another in lowering rates.

In fact, this gentleman says that his own bank, while not desirous of becoming a leader, would not be at all adverse to falling in with the procession.

And all of this because Mr. Russell Sage has chosen to make private loans at 1¾ per cent.

A BRITISH BULL TURNS BEAR.

The London Economist will surprise American readers by the sudden way in which it turns face about in discussing stock market conditions. It has been long the most earnest of hopeful prophets, and even has gone out of its way to say something agreeable about American bonds and shares in particular. In its latest issue received here, its cheerful attitude changes utterly. The Economist says:

The decline in the prices of "gilt-edged" securities is, to a certain extent, only natural in present circumstances. For one thing, the level reached by stocks coming within that category has become abnormally high, owing to the extreme cheapness of money; but more particularly it is to be borne in mind that fighting States, when in good credit, are invariably borrowing States.

The outbreak of war in Eastern Europe would inevitably be followed by the raising of fresh loans, and the multiplication of securities would tend to depress existing securities by the law of supply and demand. Nor is it to be wondered at that Greek and Turkish bonds have fallen heavily, for, while a struggle between the two States would doubtless interfere with the collection of the revenues assigned to the International Administration of the Turkish debt, such an event would inevitably wipe out the fragment of interest which the Greek Government doles out to the bondholders. But when one looks further afield, it is difficult to assign any reason for the shrinkage in market values that has taken place. Among home railway securities, for example, the dividends lately announced have been generally satisfactory; the trade of the country is flourishing, and it would be stimulated into greater activity by an important war. Yet there can be no doubt that the political scare is largely responsible for the decline in the quotations of British railway stocks.

There has also been a set-back in the prices of American railroad bonds and shares from the same cause, though it is self-evident that the United States would reap considerable advantage from the disorganization of European trade which a war in Europe would bring about, especially in the increased demand for its foodstuffs. There appears to be no doubt that the political unrest has provided operators for the fall in securities with a means of depressing prices of which they have readily availed themselves. The bulls, at all events in home railway stocks, have had a long innings, and have scored handsomely on balance, and now the bears are having their turn. In the circumstances, investors would act wisely in watching the game rather than in participating in it, for while it is obvious that in certain cases a Continental war would have a most prejudicial effect upon the value of securities, in other cases, as we have seen, such an event would have quite the opposite result.

INTEREST ON STATE DEPOSITS.

Under pressure, Pennsylvania politicians are trying to devise a law under which deposits of State funds will draw interest. The problem is not altogether a pleasing one for the statesmen in Mr. Quay's Legislature. They started out to make something of a bluff at enacting such a law, believing that they could find finally excuse for non-action by showing that most of the other States have no such law. But the politicians seem to have guessed wrong.

A dispatch sent by The Philadelphia Record to the Governors of the various States elicits information which only strengthens the demand for action, more especially as the way Pennsylvania's funds have been hitherto farmed out by the politicians has bred more than one scandal.

Here are States whose deposited funds yield no interest returns, as shown by dispatches from Governors and other State officers:

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Delaware—The State does not get any interest on bank deposits. The State funds are deposited in our State banks, and the system gives perfect satisfaction.—Ebe W. Tunnell, Governor.

New Jersey—The State receives no interest upon its deposits in the State banks.—E. D. Fox, Executive Clerk.

Ohio—The State has no funds deposited in the banks, and therefore has no interest accruing.—Asa S. Bushnell, Governor.

New Hampshire—No local, State, or National bank pays interest on State funds except in cases of special deposits, which are rare. The redeeming agent in Boston allows interest. There is no statute on the subject.—Solon A. Carter, State Treasurer.

Indiana—The Indiana law requires all funds to be kept constantly in the State Treasury. The loaning of funds by the Treasurer to banks or others is made a felony punishable with severe penalties. The system has proved quite satisfactory.—James A. Mount, Governor.

Iowa—The State receives no interest upon its funds.—F. M. Drake, Governor.

California—The State does not receive interest upon its deposits. The law distinctly prohibits the deposit of city, State, or county funds in banks.—James H. Budd, Governor.

Maine—The State does not receive interest upon its funds, which are deposited in the Maine banks. I send you this information at the request of Gov. Powers.—F. M. Simpson, State Treasurer.

Alabama—The State has no depositories for its State funds. The law requires all moneys to be kept in the State Treasury. The collectors pay within nine days all the collections of the preceding month.—Joseph F. Johnson, Governor.

Mississippi—The State does not deposit its funds with the banks, and consequently receives no interest.—Ansell M. J. McLaurin, Governor.

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And here are about twice as many States which are able to obtain interest upon their deposits:

New York—The State receives from 2 to 3 per cent. upon its deposits in the banks of the State. The system is regarded as satisfactory.—William M. Griffith, Secretary to Gov. Black.

Maryland—The State receives 2 per cent. upon its balances in the banks, by a contract of the State Treasurer, and not by legislation.—Lloyd Lowndes, Governor.

Louisiana—The State receives interest upon its deposits; a board composed of State officials selects one or more banks as depositories of State funds, for which the banks pay $25,000 annually. The system is entirely satisfactory.—W. W. Heard, State Auditor.

Massachusetts—At the present time the Boston banks pay the State 1½ per cent. and the country banks 2¼ per cent. The receipts from this source last year amounted to $95,000. The funds of the Commonwealth are deposited in about 160 National banks and trust companies, the Treasurer being prohibited from depositing in any bank more than 40 per cent. of its capital. The five active banks which do the detailed work in paying checks pay 1½ per cent. interest on deposits. Other Boston banks in which are deposited even thousands, and on which we draw to fill the active banks as needed, pay 2 per cent. Banks outside of Boston, which also have even thousands as deposits, and on which we draw to pay the active banks, as needed, pay 2 per cent. The system has proved very satisfactory and has been the source of considerable income each year, besides being an element of safety.—E. P. Shaw, Treasurer.

Georgia—The State receives 2 per cent. interest on average daily deposits, and the system is regarded as satisfactory in every respect.—W. Y. Atkinson, Governor.

Wisconsin—The State receives 2 per cent. upon its deposits in the banks. The system is not regarded as wholly satisfactory by reason of the fact that it divides the responsibility of the Treasurer with the banks.—Edward Scofield, Governor.

Kentucky—The State receives 2½ per cent. upon its deposits in the banks. The system works well.—George W. Long, Treasurer.

Connecticut—The State has the same terms with the banks as individuals; some banks allow interest on time deposits, and most State deposits draw interest on daily balances by practice, but not by law.—John H. Buck, Executive Secretary.

North Carolina—The State does not receive interest on State deposits, except under a special contract for three or six months. The legal rate of interest in this State is 6 per cent.—W. H. Worth, State Treasurer.

Virginia—Virginia receives 2 per cent. interest on deposits in banks which are State depositories. The rate of interest is agreed upon by the Board of Public Works, and the depository system works satisfactorily.—Charles T. O'Ferrall, Governor.

Missouri—The State receives an average of 1½ per cent. on its banks' deposits. The banks are required to put up bonds equal to amount to secure deposits. The system is in every respect satisfactory.—Lon V. Stephens, Governor.

Florida—The State receives about 2½ per cent. interest per annum on public deposits and requires collaterals of municipal, county, State, or United States bonds to be filed with the State Treasurer. So far the law has been satisfactory.—W. D. Bloxham, Governor.

Minnesota—The system of securing interest on State funds deposited in bank which is in vogue in this State is generally considered satisfactory. The State is now receiving 3 per cent. on daily balances. But many of our best banks refuse to take State funds at this rate, regarding it too high.—D. M. Clough, Governor.

Michigan—The State receives 3 per cent. upon its money deposited in the banks, and so far as I am informed, the system is satisfactory.—H. S. Pingree, Governor.

SOME LONDON CRITICISMS.

The London Statist in these days is paying more attention than ever to American railway matters. In its latest issue received here appears an elaborate editorial discussion of "American Railway Accounting," one of a series of articles pretty sure to attract attention if they continue to be as candid as is this one with which it starts.

The report of our Inter-State Commerce Commission is taken as a text for severe strictures. These reports are practically characterized as unintelligible. The Statist says that they are misleading, that they contain things which cannot be understood, that they omit items which are essential, and, incidentally, that they are never issued until too late to be of any value to anybody, however carefully they might be prepared.

The Statist declares that a cursory examination of the reports would seem to indicate that American railroads receive "total income considerably less than one-half of the gross earnings." And then the Statist adds:

"If the table were compiled by a foreigner unfamiliar with the English language such result would only cause a smile, but that it should be issued by a commission acting under the authority of the President and Congress of the United States is, to say the least, remarkable. The cause of the muddle is not far to seek. The great majority of American railroads call their total takings gross earnings, not gross receipts. We know of only two railroads (the Illinois Central and Boston and Albany) which follow the proper course and call the total of their fares and rates gross receipts.

"It is very evident that the gross receipts are not gross earnings. One might just as well call a shopkeeper's turnover his gross profits. But the Statistical Department of the Inter-State Commission sides with the majority of American railroad companies. And we believe we are correct in saying that, even if a company fills up its forms entering the gross receipts properly so, the Statistical Department strikes out gross receipts and puts in gross earnings, with the comical result, referred to above, that it shows the total income to be considerably less than half the gross earnings. Those who are not familiar with business methods, and consequently do not appreciate the great importance of good bookkeeping, may think the matter a small one and undeserving the space we are here giving to it; but those who are aware how absolutely essential good bookkeeping is to good management will be of a very different opinion."

SOME ODD IRREVERENCE.

It is gossip that J. Edward Addicks is going into the sugar refining business. Mr. Addicks no doubt knows where to seek a market for sugar refineries.—Boston Herald.

FLUCTUATIONS ABROAD.

An odd notion prevails in and out of Wall Street that quotations for securities representing established railways or other important industries fluctuate but little abroad compared with the ups and downs scored by American securities in Wall Street. How little foundation there is for this theory appears in a review just made of vicissitudes in earnings and in market values of various groups of British railroads. The London Statist, taking as an example the Furness Railway, makes an exhibit which will be surprising to a majority of people who imagine themselves well informed on trade matters abroad as well as at home. The Furness Railway serves the iron-producing centres in Cumberland and Westmoreland. For the last six months of 1896 it was able out of earnings to double its dividend rate compared with the same period of 1895, its traffic steadily expanding. The Statist remarks:

Though in recent years there has been a great decline in dividend results, it is not forgotten that in the past the company has earned very substantial results, as shown in the record of dividends since 1881, inclusive. A descent from 7 per cent. in 1882 to ½ per cent. in 1895 has been, perhaps, the most sensational falling off of any English railway company, but with revival of business in the district there is room for considerable recovery. The dividends of each year named are given below:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1881	6¼	1889	4¼
1882	7	1890	3¾
1883	4¾	1891	2⅝
1884	3¼	1892	1½
1885	2¼	1893	1¼
1886	2	1894	1½
1887	2¼	1895	½
1888	2¾	1896	1½

The extremes of price of the ordinary stock have been 163, the top figure, (in 1882,) and 59½, the lowest, (in 1896.) The present price is about 76. The sum distributed as dividend (1½ per cent.) for the whole of 1896 means, in round figures, £40,000. The traffic of the company for the past six weeks has been £2,922 larger than for the corresponding period of 1896. Results even better than those of the average takes of the last six weeks, however, are looked forward to, and, notwithstanding the fact that the yield on an investment in the ordinary stock at 76 gives, on the basis of 1896 dividend, the very small return of but about 2 per cent. to the investor, a few inquiries for the stock in a market with a very limited supply has encouraged holders, and the expectation is entertained that there is a likelihood of a further advance.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 22—4 P. M.—Consols, 111⅞ for money and 112 for the account; Canadian Pacific, 56; Erie, 14½; Erie first preferred, 34½; Illinois Central, 94¼; Mexican ordinary, 21; St. Paul common, 77½; New York Central, 95¼; Pennsylvania, 53½; Reading, 12½; Mexican Central 4 per cent. bonds, 69; Louisville and Nashville, 50½; Atchison common, 14¾. Money, 1½@1¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 2 per cent. Spanish 4s, 61¾.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22—4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet, but steady; American—Middling, low middling clause, February delivery, 3 54-64d@3 55-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 54-64@3 55-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 3 54-64@3 55-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 3 54-64@3 55-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 3 55-64d; buyers; June and July delivery, 3 55-64@3 56-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 55-64@3 56-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 52-64@3 53-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 47-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 43-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 42-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern Spring steady at 6s 5½d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, new, easy at 2s 7½d; old steady at 2s 9¾d; February steady at 2s 7¼d; March steady at 2s 7½d; April steady at 2s 7¾d. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 40,200 quarters; from Pacific ports, 66,000 quarters; other sources, 82,000 quarters.

PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—3:45 P. M.—BEEF—Extra India mess, dull at 60s; prime mess, dull at 48s 9d. PORK—Prime mess, Western fine, dull at 45s; do, medium, dull at 38s 9d. HAMS—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 40s 6d. BACON—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 27s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, steady at 25s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, steady at 25s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 24s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, steady at 24s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 26s 6d. SHOULDERS—About 12 to 14 lb, dull at 25s. LARD—Prime Western spot, steady at 20s 9d. CHEESE—American finest white and colored, dull at 58s 6d. TALLOW—Prime city, dull at 18s. COTTON-SEED OIL—Liverpool refined firm at 15s 6d.

SUGAR.

LONDON, Feb. 22—4:30 P. M.—Sugar, 10s 9d@11s per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 9s 6d@10s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—February, 9s 1½d; May, 9s 3d.

LIVE STOCK.

Weekly Receipts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22, 1897.

	Beeves.	C'ves.	Cows.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Totals	10,129	152	2,690	29,669	32,363
Totals last week	10,785	184	2,679	31,275	33,496

Quotations for Beeves.

Good to choice	$4.80@$5.25
Medium to fair	4.40@ 4.75
Common	3.80@ 4.35
Bulls and dry cows	1.60@ 3.50
Oxen and stags	2.50@ 4.00
Good to prime steers one year ago	4.35@ 4.70

BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 260 cars, or 4,519 head: 218 cars for exporters and city slaughterers direct, and 42 cars for the market. Trade opened quiet, with steers and oxen selling 10@15c lower; bulls and cows just about steady. Market closed dull, with 3 cars unsold. Very little export demand, and not many choice beeves on sale. Ordinary to prime native steers sold at $4.20@$5 per 100 lb, tops at $5.25, oxen and stags at $2.75@$4, bulls at $2.50@$3.50, 1 extra fat bull at $4, cows at $1.60@$3, and no choice offered. City-dressed native beef sides weak at 6½@8½c per lb. To-day's London and Liverpool cables quoted American steers weak at 10½@11¼c, dressed weight; live sheep steady at 8@9c, dressed weight, and refrigerator beef lower at 7¾@8⅝c per lb.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 3 head, and no trading of importance. Nominally steady at $20@$50 for poor to choice cows, calves included.

CALVES—Receipts, 1,408 head; all for the market. The market opened slow at a decline on veals of 25@35c, and barnyard calves were 25c lower. No Westerns offered. Poor to choice veals sold at $4@$7 per 100 lb, with the bulk of the sales at $5@$6.75; barnyard calves at $2.25@$2.75. Dressed calves in light demand and ½c lower.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 83 cars, or 16,277 head: 10 cars for export, alive; 19 cars for slaughterers direct, 54 cars for the market. Sheep were in fairly good demand and about steady, but lambs opened slow and 15@25c lower, and closed weak at a reduction from Saturday's figures of 25c on all grades, with 7 cars unsold; ordinary to choice sheep sold at $3.25@$4.70; a little bunch of selected heavy wethers at $4.75, culls and bucks at $3@$3.25, common to choice lambs at $4.75@$5.60, with the most of the sales at $5@$5.50; culls at $4; dressed mutton steady at 6½@7½c; selected wethers, 8c; dressed lambs weak and selling at 7½@8½c. Country-dressed lambs quiet at $3@$7 per carcass.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 67½ cars, or 11,467 head, including 4 cars for the market. Quoted steady at $3.70@$4.10 for good heavy to light hogs, and at $4.10@$4.25 for pigs. Country-dressed in light demand at 3¾@6½c lb.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, Feb. 24,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
50 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
(By order of Trustees.)
90 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$20,000 Consol. Gas, Electric Light, Heat & Power Co. of Newburg, N. Y., 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1925.
17 shs. United States Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$2,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1912.
10 shs. Kings County Bank, B'klyn.
13 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
$2,000 La Follette Coal & Iron Co. 1st 6s, 1913, June, 1895, coup., (Hypd.)
200 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
6 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
60 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
53 shs. Mexican Telegraph Co.
90 shs. Citizens' Steamboat Co. of Troy, N. Y.
$5,000 Chic., Peoria & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4s, 1925.
100 shs. Hide & Leather Natl. Bank.
$37,000 Atlantic Coast Electric R. R. 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1945.
$100,000 Ohio Mining Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1901.
$50,000 Ohio Mining Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$2,000 East Tenn., Va. & Geo. R. R. 1st 7s, 1900.
$1,000 Ohio & Mississippi R. R. 1st Consld. 7s, 1898.
$1,000 Metropolitan Ferry Co. 1st 5s, 1937.
$1,000 Milwaukee City R. R. 1st 5s, 1908.
$1,000 West Side R. R. Milwaukee 1st 5s, 1909.
$1,000 Illinois Central R. R. Coll. Trust 4s, 1952.
$1,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. (Nebraska Extn.) 4s, 1927.
20 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Mt. Morris Bank, (Hypd.)
Warehouse Receipts for 60 Bbls. Peacock Sour Mash Whiskey of May, 1895, (Hypd.)
Warehouse Receipts for 155 Bbls. Shenandegua Pure Rye Whiskey, viz.: 20 Bbls. of Spring, 1893; 20 Bbls. Fall, 1894; 115 Bbls. Spring, 1895, (Hypd.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real-Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
Executor's Sale.
50 shs. Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each.
Estate of Mrs. C. S. Trow.
Pew No. 113, Madison Square Church, (body of Church on south side,)
Pew No. 139, Madison Square Church, (wall pew on south side.)
(Both pews about midway between pulpit and door.)
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shs. German-American Title Guarantee Co., $100 each.
2 memberships New York Produce Exchange.
1 membership Maritime Association.
Lists at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

DIVIDENDS.

Long Island Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that coupons on the bonds of the following companies will hereafter be payable at the office of the
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY,
and should be presented there for payment:
Long Island Railroad Company.
Metropolitan Ferry Company.
Long Island Railroad Ferry Co.
New York and Flushing Railroad.
Long Island City and Flushing R. R.
Brooklyn and Montauk Railroad.
New York and Rockaway Railroad.
Smithtown and Port Jefferson R. R.
New York Bay Extension Railroad.
N. Y. and Manhattan Beach Railway.
N. Y., Brook. and Man. Beach Ry. Co.
N. Y. and Rockaway Beach Railway.
Prospect Park and Coney Island R. R.
Long Island Railroad Company.
By A. C. BEDFORD, Treasurer.

Saint Paul & Duluth Railroad Co.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feb. 2, 1897.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½ per cent.) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 1, 1897. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Saturday, February 6, 1897, and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1897.
PIERRE JAY, Assistant Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Co.
40 Wall St., New York, Feb. 11, 1897.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable March 10, 1897, to stockholders of record at close of business Feb. 27. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Feb. 28 to March 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.
Coupons No. 24, due March 1, 1897, from Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar St., New York City.
H. W. GARDINER, Asst. Treas.
New York, February 23, 1897.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Company.
Coupons of the General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds of this company, due March 1 next, will be paid on and after that date, at the Union Trust Co. of New York. J. H. HOCART, Assist. Treas.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between ROBERT A. AMMON and JOSEPH B. EAKINS, composing the firm of AMMON, EAKINS & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, ROBERT A. AMMON signing in liquidation and assuming all liabilities.—February 1st, 1897.
ROBERT A. AMMON,
JOSEPH B. EAKINS.

FINANCIAL.

The Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R. Co.
REORGANIZATION.
First Mortgage Bonds.
MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

General Mortgage Bonds.
METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

At the request of holders of a large amount of the First and of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and for the reorganization of the Company's affairs.

The Railroad Company has been unable to dispose of the first mortgage or prior lien bonds, and to secure thereby funds to discharge the receiver's certificates and other preferential liens. A reorganization is deemed inevitable, and the committee is formed before default upon the bonds, because there should be prompt and united action and co-operation on the part of the bondholders for the protection of their interests and of the property and its earning capacity, and will then been dissolved, and it is hoped to avoid the expense and damage to the road's business necessarily consequent upon the operation of the property by a receiver. The committee will at once secure from a competent expert a report upon the property and its earning capacity, and will then formulate and submit a plan of reorganization. In the meantime the committee will act for those bondholders who may deposit their bonds under a Bondholders' Agreement dated February 20, 1897, for which negotiable certificates will be issued, and all bonds deposited thereunder may be withdrawn in case the plan of reorganization is not acceptable, without expense or charge to the non-assenting depositors.

A copy of the Bondholders' Agreement can be obtained at the office of
The Mercantile Trust Company, New York,
Depositary for First Mortgage Bonds,
and the
Metropolitan Trust Company, New York.
Depositary for General Mortgage Bonds.

THE DESHLER NATIONAL BANK, COLUMBUS, OHIO, WILL RECEIVE DEPOSITS AS AGENT FOR THE DEPOSITARIES.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
(President Mercantile Trust Company.)
THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
(President Metropolitan Trust Company.)
L. C. WEIR,
(President Adams Express Company.)
F. K. STURGIS,
(Strong, Sturgis & Co., Bankers.)
JOHN G. DESHLER,
(Vice President Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio.)
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel to Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y., February 20, 1897.

UNION PACIFIC Reorganization

The undersigned Committee announces that it has recast the allotment of new securities applicable under its Plan of Reorganization to the
Union Pacific Extended 8% Sinking Fund Bonds,
so that in exchange for each $1,000 Sinking Fund Bond heretofore or hereafter deposited with the Committee there will be issued in the securities of the reorganized Company after the Plan shall have become operative,
$750 in new First Mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds, and
$1,000 par value in new Preferred Stock.

At a meeting of the Sinking Fund bondholders held, pursuant to the call of the Trustee, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, on February 10, 1897, it was voted to accept the substituted allotment above stated.

The Committee further announces that it has received deposits of a substantial majority of the Sinking Fund Bonds, and that further deposits of bonds of this class will be received, without penalty, at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, **to and including February 25, 1897.**

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y., February 11th, 1897.

Union Trust Company of New York,
80 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1897.
THE FOLLOWING NUMBERED BONDS of the
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
of one thousand dollars each, issued under indenture of Trust to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1897, until and including July 31, 1897, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, viz.:

REGISTERED BONDS.

2188	3723	4783	5365
2194	4111	4834	5428
2288	4266	5157	5546
2782	4305	5213	5923
2829	4315	5225	6075
2882	4539	5339	6123
3653			

COUPON BONDS.

107	1308	2186	3218
730	1436	3001	3738
733	1475	3028	3743
1146	2185	3066	

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1st, 1897. Bonds not presented prior to August 1st, 1897, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.
UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK, Trustee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF CERTIFICATES OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY ISSUED UPON THE SURRENDER OF CERTIFICATES OF THE
Chicago Gas Company:

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ % on the above-mentioned CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT will be paid on presentation of same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on or after February 25th, 1897. The transfer books of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK will not be closed, but the exchange of Fidelity Trust Company's certificates for CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY certificates will be suspended between February 20th and February 27th.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street, New York.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2, 1896.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C. I. St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account, of November 1, 1896, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 197, 860, 166, 1,078, 126, 878, 29, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1897, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company for the election of nine Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting will be held at Room 41, Hooper Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of March, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will close at the close of business Saturday, February 27th, 1897, and reopen on the day following the annual meeting, or any adjournment thereof.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
BOSTON, February 16th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the FERDINAND HIRSCH COMPANY, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the counsel to the company, Messrs. Jones & Govin, No. 45 Cedar St., in the City of New York, on the 23d day of February, 1897, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of February and reopened on the 24th day of February, 1897.—Dated New York, Feb. 8, 1897. WM. BOEHMER, Jr., Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.,
157 Broadway,
New York, Feb. 20, 1897.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the company, 157 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 4, 1897.
Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 P. M.
C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LILLIE A. P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frank E. Bliss, husband of decedent, Barnes, Surrey County, near London, Eng., Trustee, and George Pancoast Bliss, Barnes, Surrey County, near London, Eng., a son of decedent; Minnie A. Pancoast, 34 West 31st St., N. Y. City; Louisa V. Archer, aunt of decedent and legatee, 34 West 31st St., N. Y. City; Mary A. Hallett, 142 West 104th St., N. Y. City; Archer V. Pancoast, Trustee and brother of decedent, and to all persons interested in the estate of LILLIE A. P. BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of April, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frank E. Bliss and Archer V. Pancoast, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and County, at the City of New York, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Att'ys for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
f23-1aw6wTu&ap6

COVERT, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED COVERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at place of transacting business, No. 261 Washington St., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of November, 1896. MATILDA T. COVERT and EDWARD RUHLMAN, Administrators. FRANK H. REUMAN, Attorney for administrators, 38 Elizabeth St., New York City. n24-1aw6mTu

DARRAGH, ROBERT L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. DARRAGH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1896. EDGAR WHITLOCK, Executor; LAURA A. DARRAGH, Executrix. d22-1aw6mTu

DEIGHAN, LUCY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCY C. DEIGHAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edgar Whitlock, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of November, 1896. CHARLES YUNG, JOSEPH YOUNG, Executors. EDGAR WHITLOCK, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New York City. n17-1aw6mTu

DE GOVIN, ELOISA GOMEZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELOISA GOMEZ DE GOVIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the —th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1896. EMMET R. OLCOTT, ELOISA GOVIN DE ALFONSO, Administrators. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Administrators, 35 Broadway, New-York. n17-1aw6mTu

DONNELLY, JAMES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES A. DONNELLY, now or late of the City and County of New York, an absentee, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Aird Dempsey, her attorney, No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1897. SARAH A. McCORMACK, Temporary Administratrix. JOHN AIRD DEMPSEY, Attorney for Temporary Administratrix, 231 Broadway, New York City. ja26-1aw6mTu

DUDLEY, FRANCES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES E. DUDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Theodore E. Leeds, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of February, 1897. JOHN L. DUDLEY, Administrator. THEODORE E. LEEDS, Attorney for Administrator, 3 Broad St., New York City. f16-1aw6mTu

EILSHEMIUS, FREDERICK E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK E. EILSHEMIUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 265 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of January, 1897. HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS, PAUL WILCOX, Attorney for Administrator, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City. ja5-1aw6mTu

ERNEST AUGUST BULLWINCKEL.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna Bullwinckel, Ernest August Henry Bullwinckel, Henry Bullwinckel, and to all persons interested in the estate of ERNEST AUGUST BULLWINCKEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of March, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Brandes, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja12-1aw6wTu

HOFSASS, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. HOFSASS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in Middle Village, New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1896. JOHN NEEDERSTEIN, Executor, Middle Village, N. Y. d8-1aw6mTu

JULIUS WATERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS WATERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of February, 1897. LEOPOLD J. WATERMAN and SIEGMUND J. BACH, Executors. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, New York City. f9-1aw6mTu

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 25:6½ by 99.11¼, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $48,128.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 324 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,564; subject to first mortgage for $14,300.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, A. Walker Otis, referee, 1,164 and 1,166 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 67 feet east of Fox Street, 37 by 45 by 45.8¼ by 71.9¼, two three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,493.

By D. P. Ingraham, foreclosure sale, Frank J. Dupignac, referee, 71 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 50 feet east of Madison Avenue, 30 by 100, with all title to strip in rear, 30 by 10 inches, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment; subject to first mortgage for $6,493.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 345 West Broadway, east side, 100 feet north of Grand Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $44,913.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, George N. Messiter, referee, Third Avenue, or as shown on map of Adamsville, Fordham Avenue, northwest side, 660 feet southwest of King's Bridge Road, 25 by 120. Due on judgment, $1,811.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Hall J. How & Co., public auction sale, 337 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 250 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Protects Against

a. Invalid wills.
b. Dower claims.
c. Forgery.
d. Defective foreclosures
e. Deeds executed by infants.
f. Copyists' errors.
g. Deeds executed by lunatics.
h. False affidavits.
i. Claims to old road-beds.
j. Liens omitted from searches.
k. False personations.
l. Defective partitions.
m. Undisclosed heirs.
n. Unmarketability.
o. Mistakes of law.
p. Invalid powers of sale.
q. Mistakes in surveys.
r. Undiscovered wills.
s. Law suits.
t. Claims to old lanes.
u. Mistakes of fact.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INS. CO. BUILDING,
Madison Ave., N. E. cor. 23d St.

OFFICES FOR RENT
in this new and elegant building; large and small, single or en suite, at rents from $200 up.
(5425) APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AV.

LIGHT CORNER LOFTS FOR RENT. Nos. 82, 84, 86, & 88 FULTON St., Cor. Gold. Sizes 50x90 and 25x90. WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT. Rates reasonable, including steam heat and elevator service, (freight and passenger.) APPLY TO GEO. R. READ, 9 PINE ST. (5485)

Montauk Building,
Nos. 19 Liberty, 79-83 William St., and 62 Maiden Lane.
New fire-proof building, with all modern conveniences. Large and small corner and inside offices to let. Immediate possession. Apply to
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

JOHN WOLFE BUILDING,
Maiden Lane, William and Liberty Sts.
A few small suites and single offices to let in this elegant new modern building; rents, $225 up; all modern conveniences.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

245 BROADWAY.—Elegant office, fronting City Hall Park, to rent in this building. Apply Room 14.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct's.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
RECEIVER'S SALE.
PURSUANT TO FORECLOSURE DECREES.
VALUABLE 23D WARD CORNER.
THIRD AVENUE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 158TH ST.,
3-story and basement brownstone and brick building, with store and lot, 25x100.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Esqs., Attorneys for Receivers, 30 Broad St. Maps at auctioneers', 71 & 73 Lib. St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

615 FIFTH AVENUE
SUPERB FIREPROOF APARTMENTS

THE DALHOUSIE, 40 to 48 West 59th St.—Absolutely fire-proof and fronting on Central Park; a choice 12-room apartment to rent from May 1; possession at once. Inquire of Janitor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; smart; willing and obliging; city reference; Protestant. 234 East 76th St., Downey's bell. No cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid or care of children out of arms in a private American family by Protestant North German girl. M. M., 114 Christopher St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat German-American as thoroughly competent chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid alone; city or country; no cards. 223 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and to assist with sewing; three years' excellent references. 149 East 57th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; best city reference from last place. 113 East 45th St., ring basement bell.

COOK.—Where good family cooking is required; take entire charge; best city reference. E. B., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking. Can be seen at present employer's, 552 5th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; where kitchenmaid is kept; city or country; best city reference. 243 East 32d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to place three excellent girls, whom she can highly recommend, as cook, chambermaid and waitress, and laundress. Present employer's, 19 West 35th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—UPSTAIRS WORK.—By two North German girls to go together; one as cook and laundress; other to do upstairs work. 637 11th Av., care of Mrs. Riper, between 46th and 47th Sts.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as good plain cook and laundress in private family; three years and a half best city references from last employer. 205 East 33d St.; ring Madill's bell.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant woman as experienced cook; take entire charge; no objection to country; five years' city references. 300 West 52d St., first bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant girl as good plain cook; excellent bread maker; coarse washing; city or country; has long reference; wages, $20. Box 181, 753 6th Av.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two respectable young women; one as first-class cook; the other as laundress; separate or together; best city reference. 105 West 56th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; first-class bread maker; best references; Protestant. M. L., Box 143, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; excellent baker; city or country; personal city reference. 184 East 76th St.

COOK, &c.—By excellent cook, or go out by the day, week, or month; best of reference. Box 19, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as excellent cook; would take charge of house in Summer; best city references. 114 East 31st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day or week; first-class laundress. 75 West 97th St., Mulanie's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wishes a few engagements by the day; best references; terms moderate. B. B., Box 18, 159 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like to get more sewing to do at home; sew very reasonable. 227 East 75th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young North German girl, speaks good English, as nursery governess to one or two children; Protestant preferred. K. B., 56 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By a young lady as housekeeper or care of bachelor apartments. Miss Colwell, 111 West 33d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do housework; good references; no cards. Croke, 514 West 49th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a girl to do general housework; good plain cook and laundress; personal and written reference. 962 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced, educated North German; good seamstress and dressmaker; accustomed to traveling and packing; as maid or companionable maid to grown children; good reference. North German, 15 Sutton Place.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; competent in all duties; hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city reference. M. H., 226 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German woman; understands dressmaking; good laundress, seamstress, and packer; no objection to traveling; city reference. 316 East 33d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as maid and seamstress to grown children, or to do light chamberwork; is a good seamstress; best city references. Chambermaid, 212 West 16th St.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent French maid or seamstress; hairdresser, packer; first-class city references. C. R., 251 West 24th St.

MAID.—By French maid; first-class in all duties; dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; no objection to traveling; willing, obliging; best references. Marie, Box 46, 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; assist with chamberwork; best city reference; no cards. 172 East 63d St.

Nurses

NURSE.—By a nurse; experienced for doctor's office; or would attend invalid by the day; best reference. 427 Amsterdam Av., Fraser's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; best city reference. M., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a competent laundress to take home ladies' and family washing; reference. Mrs. Halpin, 226 West 67th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; wife as first-class cook; understands good pastry; can take whole charge of kitchen; man as first-class butler; good silver cleaner; best city references. Louis, 510 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a competent couple; husband as first-class butler; wife as first-class cook in French and American cooking; good baker and pastry cook; highest city reference. J. V., 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—Willing to be useful; middle-aged man; strictly sober, honest, faithful, obliging; city or country; city references. M. L., 1,334 3d Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; in private family; recommended; sober, honest, obliging; best city reference. L. G., Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly trained English couple; excellent valet. Butler, 314 East 62d St., parlor floor.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; first-class butler; knows his business in all its branches; best references. E. L., 55 West 11th St.

BUTLER.—By a butler where a second man or parlormaid is kept; English; age, 35; good city reference. White, 639 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; age, 32; long and good references. B., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a competent Frenchman; family leaving for South; just disengaged; lady can be seen. A. B., 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; single; first-class city references. Butler, 7 Christopher St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Thoroughly competent; highest personal recommendations; smart appearance; skillful driver; temperate, obliging, industrious, punctual, and trustworthy; moderate expectations. Willing, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 1,619-38th.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; best reference; city or country. I. W., 2 East 70th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By Frenchman, in private family; ten years' references from last employer. L. B., care Colman, 1,245 Park Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By steady, progressive married man; would and knows how to work; care or improve gentleman's place in best manner; genuine knowledge of all crops, fruits, flowers, vegetables, animals, fowls, and working requirements. Address, with outline, W. Hatton, Patchogue, L. I.

GARDENER.—By a farmer; married; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's place, farm, garden, lawns, greenhouse, graperies; best reference—nine, six, two, and four years. E. H. R., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a German who thoroughly understands greenhouses and outdoor gardening; care of stock; first-class references. Gardener, 128 St. Mark's Place.

GARDENER.—By a married man; practical experience in all branches, both outdoors and under glass; can show very best of reference. A. R., Bridgeman's Seed Store, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—First-class in all branches; thoroughly understands the management of gentleman's place; married; one girl; personal references. Gardener, 204 West 39th St.

GARDENER.—By a Scotch gardener, married, who thoroughly understands his business in all branches. Gardener, 546 5th Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a competent young man; private family; willing, obliging; highest personal references. Box 200, 753 6th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young French Swiss, 23 years of age, in a private family; just landed; highest of European references. A. M., Box 364 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By an American Protestant, age 20, as useful man on country place; understands the care of horses. 427 Amsterdam Av., Fraser's bell.

Valets.

VALET.—By experienced man; age, 32; very good references. M. F., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

PAGE BOY.—In gentleman's family by a respectable Swiss boy; age 16; speaks French only; just arrived; can be well recommended in the cityl. A. M., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, WILLING TO WORK AT ANYthing; good reference. Inquire at Horton's store, 157 West 23d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTICS. ST. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

WANTED—A competent Protestant nurse for infant and growing child; personal city reference required. Call, Tuesday, at 9 East 90th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced gentleman to solicit for advertisements on a leading publication. Address L. W., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MALONE, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Malone, Veronica Malone, George Malone, Harry Malone, Jennie Malone, and Edward Malone, and generally to the creditors of WILLIAM MALONE, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the second day of March, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution of the surplus moneys by Jane Malone, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of William Malone, deceased, and why the petitioner should not have such further or other order or relief in the premises as to the court may seem just; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

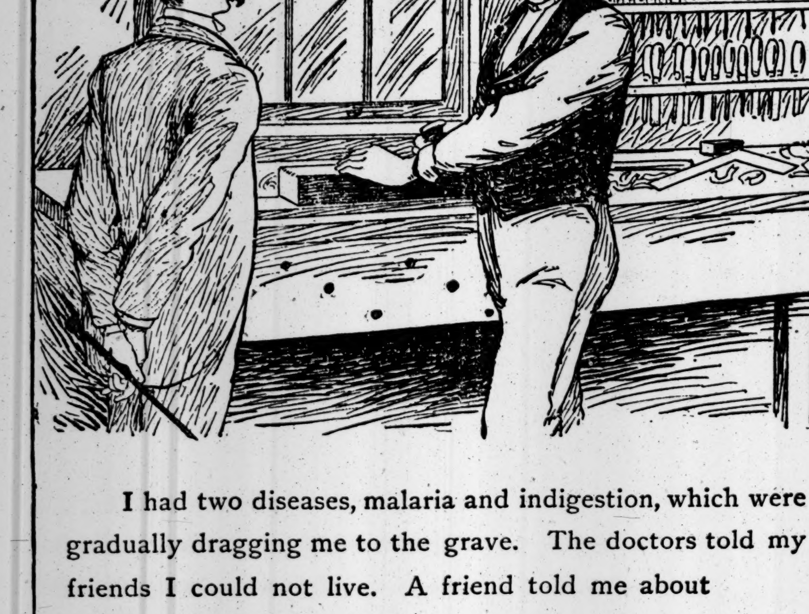
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GILBERT W. MINOR, Attorney for Petitioner, 206 Broadway, New York City. f2-1aw4wTu

PURDY, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Purdy, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1896. J. HARSEN PURDY, B. AYMAR SANDS, Executors. JOHN M. BOWERS, Attorney for Executors. d22-1aw6mTu

REINHART, CHARLES STANLEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES STANLEY REINHART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1896. JOSEPH W. REINHART, Administrator. o6-1aw6mTu

SARONY, NAPOLEON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NAPOLEON SARONY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett and Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1897. OTTO SARONY, Executor. SACKETT and LANG, Attorneys for Executor, 99 Nassau St., New York City. f23-1aw6mTu



I had two diseases, malaria and indigestion, which were gradually dragging me to the grave. The doctors told my friends I could not live. A friend told me about

Ripans Tabules.

I tried them. For the fact that I am well, healthy and can attend to my business to-day the same as before I was taken sick, Ripans Tabules must have the credit.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PELL, WILLIAM J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lee Nutting, trustee; The Lovejoy Company, Albert W. Pell, Henry Lindenmeyr, Gustav Lindenmeyr, Henry Lindenmeyr, Jr., William Knoepke Pamphlet Binding Company, Miller, Sloan & Wright, Myrick Plummer, Watson F. Munger, William P. Dane, Heber Wells, Charles Schmolze, Francis H. Ross, Raynor & Perkins Envelope Company, Edward Kimpton, Oscar J. Maigne, American Lead Pencil Company, John D. Lohman, James H. Gafney, Charles A. Jackson, Fitz A. Flinn, Charles A. Breck, Frank H. Lovell, Frank H. Lovell, Jr., James H. Callendar, Benjamin W. Wilson, Jr., and William J. Pell, and to all creditors or persons claiming to be creditors of WILLIAM J. PELL, deceased, and to Ashbel P. Fitch, Comptroller of the City and County of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the nineteenth day of March, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend on the application of Eugene C. Lewis and James A. Rogers, executors of the last will and testament of the said William J. Pell, deceased, for ancillary letters testamentary; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BRIGHAM & BAYLIS, Attorneys for Petitioners, 37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York. ja26-1aw6wTu

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Office of the Clerk of the Common Council, Room 8, City Hall, New York City. February 17th, 1897.

Pursuant to directions given me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council, February 9th, 1897, and approved by the Mayor, February 13th, 1897, viz.:

Resolved, That Monday, March 22, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, be and they are hereby designated as the time and place when and where the application of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to the Common Council of the City of New York, for its consent and permission for the construction, maintenance, operation, and use by the said petitioner of the surface railroad mentioned in the petition of said petitioner for such consent, through, upon, and along the surface of Fifty-seventh Street, and other streets, avenues, and highways, as are more particularly set forth in said petition, and therein described, will be first considered, and that public notice be given by the Clerk of this Board by publishing the same daily for fourteen days in two daily newspapers, published in this city, to be designated therefor by His Honor, the Mayor, according to the provisions of Section 92, as amended, of the Railroad Law. Advertising to be at the expense of the petitioner.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place mentioned in the resolution the following application of the 3d Ave. Railroad Company will be considered, as is required by the provisions of the railroad law:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

The petition of the Third Avenue Railroad Company respectfully shows:

That your petitioner is a corporation duly organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and has constructed and now operates a line of railroad extending, among other streets, upon the Bowery, Third Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Manhattan Street, and Amsterdam Avenue, in the City of New York.

That your petitioner proposes to construct, maintain, and operate a street surface railroad for public use, in the City of New York, with double tracks, connecting with the tracks of said company already constructed, and as branches or extensions thereof, upon and along the surface of streets, avenues, and highways in the City of New York, as follows:

From the junction of Third Avenue and East Seventy-ninth Street, connecting there by suitable curves, switches, and appliances, with the railroad of this company upon Third Avenue, running thence, with double tracks, easterly through, upon, and along said East Seventy-ninth Street to the intersection of said East Seventy-ninth Street with East End Avenue, running thence northerly through, upon, and along said East End Avenue to the termination thereof.

Also, from the junction of Third Avenue and East Fifty-seventh Street, connecting there by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the railroad of this company on Third Avenue; running thence, with double tracks, easterly through, upon, and along said East Fifty-seventh Street to the said intersection of said East Fifty-seventh Street with Avenue A; running thence northerly through, upon, and along said Avenue A to the intersection of said Avenue A with East Eighty-sixth Street; running thence easterly through, upon, and along said East Eighty-sixth Street to the East River.

That your petitioner now owns, and is operating in the City of New York as part of one system, fourteen and twenty-five one-hundredth miles of railroad or thereabouts.

That said proposed extensions and branches will be two and a quarter miles, or thereabouts, in length, and will become and be a part of said system and connected therewith.

That the construction of said railroad will greatly accommodate the public, and promote the convenience thereof, and will afford additional and much-needed facilities for travel to the territory through which said railroad will extend, and will enable your petitioner to transport persons from all points on its system over this extension as a part of a continuous line to their destination for one fare.

That the railroad proposed to be constructed, extended, maintained, and operated by your petitioner, as hereinbefore set forth, is intended to be operated by any motive power other than steam locomotive power, which now or hereafter may be lawfully used or employed on its route.

That, pursuant to the laws of this State, it is necessary for it to obtain the consent of the Common Council of the City of New York to enable it to construct, maintain, and operate the railroad aforesaid, and accordingly your petitioner now applies to your Honorable Body for such consent.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays and makes application to the Common Council of the City of New York for its consent and permission to be granted to your petitioner, its successors, successor, lessees, and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a street surface railroad for public use through, upon, and along the avenues, streets, and highways above set forth and described, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turnouts, turntables, crossovers, and suitable stands for the convenient working of said railroad, and for the accommodation of the company's cars, which may be run over said railroad by your petitioner, its successors, successor, lessees, and assigns.

Dated New York, February 8, 1897.

[Seal.] THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, by ALBERT J. ELIAS, President.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Albert J. Elias, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, the petitioner named in the foregoing petition; that he has read the foregoing petition by him subscribed, and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true, to the knowledge of the deponent, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true; and, further, that he signed said petition as President of said company by the authority of its Board of Directors, and affixed the corporate seal of said company thereto by the like authority. ALBERT J. ELIAS.

Sworn to before me, this 8th day of February, 1897, JOHN BROLLES, Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 110.

All persons interested in the foregoing application are hereby notified to be present at the time and place mentioned in said resolution.

WM. H. TEN EYCK, Clerk of the Common Council.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New York on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said City, relative to acquiring title to certain land on the northerly side of GREAT JONES STREET, between Lafayette Place and the Bowery, in the Fifteenth Ward of said city, duly selected by said board as a site for buildings for the use of the Fire Department of said city, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1894.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 151 of the Laws of 1894, entitled "An Act in relation to building sites for the Fire Department of the City of New York," and all other statutes in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said court to be held at Part III. thereof, in the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 15th day of March, 1897, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands and premises and the appurtenances thereto belonging on the northerly side of Great Jones Street, between Lafayette Place and the Bowery, in the Fifteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1894; said property having been duly selected by said Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New York as a site for buildings for the use of the Fire Department of said city, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1894, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Great Jones Street distant 250 feet two inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Lafayette Place with the northerly side of Great Jones Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Great Jones Street 44 feet 5½ inches; thence northerly at about a right angle to said street 90 feet and 5 inches; thence westerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Great Jones Street, 45 feet and 4 inches; thence southerly 89 feet and 10 inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,

Room 8, City Hall,
New York City, February 17th, 1897.

Pursuant to directions given me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council February 9th, 1897, and approved by the Mayor February 13th, 1897, viz.:

Resolved, That Monday, March 22, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, be and they hereby are designated as the time and place when and where the application of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company to the Common Council of the City of New York for its consent and permission to the construction, maintenance, and operation by the said petitioner of the street-surface railroad extensions or branches mentioned in the petition of said company for such consent and permission, through, along, and upon the surface of Kingsbridge road, or Broadway, and other streets, avenues, boulevards, and highways set forth in said petition, and therein designated, will be first considered; and that public notice be given by the Clerk of this Board by publishing the same daily for at least fourteen days in two daily newspapers published in the City of New York, to be designated therefor by his Honor the Mayor, according to the provisions of section 92 of the Railroad Law, as amended, such advertising to be at the expense of the said petitioner.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place mentioned in the resolution the following application of the 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company will be considered, as is required by the provisions of the railroad law:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

The petition of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company respectfully shows:

That said railroad company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and for many years owning and operating a street surface railroad on Forty-second Street, from the Hudson River to East River, and to Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and upon Tenth Avenue, the Boulevard, and Manhattan Street to Fort Lee Ferry, and also upon St. Nicholas Avenue, from Manhattan Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and along One Hundred and Tenth Street to the easterly terminus thereof. That said company also transfers passengers with the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and also with the Second Avenue Railroad Company at One Hundred and Tenth Street, and at Forty-second Street, thereby enabling passengers, by means of these two great railroad lines of the east side of the city, to reach the Grand Central Depot and the central and upper western portions of the city, and to the Fort Lee Ferry at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, by one continuous ride, if so desired, from the City Hall and from Fulton and Peck Slip ferries.

The said company proposes to extend its system by constructing a railroad, as branches or extensions of its present line, through, upon, and along the following streets, avenues, roads, and highways, as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Manhattan Street and the Eleventh Avenue, or Boulevard, and there connecting by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the company's existing railroad on Manhattan Street; running thence northerly, with double tracks, through, upon, and along the said Boulevard to the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway; thence through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, to and across the bridge over the ship canal; thence through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, from the bridge over the ship canal to and across the bridge or proposed new bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek at Broadway; thence northerly from said bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek at Broadway through, upon, and along Broadway to the city line.

Also from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, and Riverdale Avenue, running thence northwesterly and northerly through, upon, and along Riverdale Avenue to the city line.

Also from the intersection of the Boulevard and the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, at or near West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, through, upon, and along the said Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, to its junction with Amsterdam Avenue, at or near West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

Also from the intersection of the Eleventh Avenue, or the Boulevard, and the Kingsbridge Road, at or near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, running thence northerly through, upon, and along the Eleventh Avenue to Naegle Avenue; thence through, upon, and along said Naegle Avenue to its intersection with Academy Street; thence northwesterly through, along, and upon Academy Street to the Kingsbridge Road, there to connect by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the said proposed railroad upon Kingsbridge Road.

That said proposed extensions will supply much needed facilities for public travel and intercommunication between widely separated portions of the city, and will also give a new impetus and encouragement to the development of an important section thereof, the proper growth of which has been retarded by the want of railroad accommodation.

That the said railroad on said branches or extensions is to form a part of its present railroad, and be operated in connection therewith, so as to give a passenger for a single fare of five cents one continuous ride over and upon said existing railroad of the company and said extensions or branches.

That the length of said railroad on said proposed branches or extensions is twelve and one-half miles, or thereabouts, and the same is to be operated by animal power, cable, or electric motive power, or by any other power other than locomotive steam power which the same company may be lawfully authorized to use.

Therefore your petitioner prays that the Common Council of the City of New York may grant its consent and permission to said company to extend its existing railroad tracks and construct, maintain and operate an extension or branches of the railroad of said company in the City of New York upon the streets, avenues, and highways above mentioned, together with all necessary connections, turnouts, sidings, and switches necessary for the proper working and accommodation of the cars to be run over such extension or branches in connection with the present existing railroad of said company.

Dated New York, January 29, 1897.

[Seal.] THE FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE, AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, by ALBERT J. ELIAS, President.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Albert J. Elias, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the President of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, the petitioner named in the foregoing petition; that he has read the foregoing petition by him subscribed, and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true to the knowledge of the deponent except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true; and further that he signed said petition as President of said company by the authority of its Board of Directors, and affixed the corporate seal of said company thereto by the like authority. ALBERT J. ELIAS.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of January, 1897. GEORGE W. VULTEE, Notary Public, (22,) C. & C. of N. Y.

All persons interested in the foregoing application are hereby notified to be present at the time and place mentioned in said resolution.

WM. H. TEN EYCK, Clerk of the Common Council.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAST IRON WATER PIPE, Special Castings, &c.—Office of the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1897.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until noon, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1897, for the delivery at West Point, N. Y., of Cast Iron Water Pipe, Special Castings, &c. Blank forms and specifications can be obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 349 CARONDELET St., New Orleans, La., February 23, 1897.—Sealed proposals for jetty construction at Harbor of Sabine Pass, Tex., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, APRIL 15, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. JAMES B. QUINN, Major, Engrs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at Part I. thereof, at the New County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of May, 1896.—Present: Hon. R. A. Pryor, Justice.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of Atlas Bookbinding Company, a domestic corporation, for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

On reading and filing the verified petition of George F. Zanes, Andrew J. Mulcare, and Frederick R. Zanes, dated May 19, 1896, and the schedule thereto annexed and notice of application for this order, with proof of due service of a copy of said petition and notice and of a copy of this proposed order on Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, Attorney General, and on motion of Spink & Martin, attorneys for petitioners, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Thomas C. Kinney, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 16 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and

It is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 25th day of February, 1897, in The New-York Law Journal and The New York Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York, and also in The Albany Argus, newspaper, printed at Albany.—Enter. R. A. P., J. S. C.

(A copy.) HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk. fe9-1aw3wTu

SUPREME COURT.—State of New York.—PATRICK GALLAGHER, plaintiff, against SUSANNA S. MINTURN, defendant.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 2, 1897.

HASTINGS & GLEASON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 265 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of January, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court House in said city.—Dated New York, January 16th, 1897.

HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
ja18-1aw5wM&mch1 265 Broadway, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM (PART I.) OF THE SUpreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the City and County of New York at the County Court House in said city on the 28th day of January, 1897.—Present: Hon. George P. Andrews, Justice.—In the matter of the application of "D. G. FRANCIS & CO." for authority to change its name to "GEORGE H. RICHMOND & CO.":

Upon reading and filing the petition of D. G. Francis & Co., a domestic stock corporation, verified on the 27th day of January, 1897, by George H. Richmond, its President, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit: the name "George H. Richmond & Co."; and upon reading and filing the certificate of the Secretary of State, thereto annexed, certifying that the name which such corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation, or a name so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive; and upon reading and filing proof by affidavits showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published for six weeks in two newspapers in the City and County of New York, to wit: The New York Law Journal and The New York Press; and upon reading and filing the consent of D. G. Francis to such change of name; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by said petition and affidavits and certificate presented therewith that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, that the petition has been duly authorized and that notice of the presentation, as required by law, has been given;

Now, on motion of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, attorneys for the said petitioner—no one appearing in opposition thereto—it is

Ordered, that said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted, and that the petitioner herein, D. G. Francis & Co., be, and it hereby is, authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit: the name "George H. Richmond & Co." on and after the 1st day of March, 1897.

And it is further ordered and directed that this order be entered, and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said company is filed, and that a certified copy of this order within ten days after the entry thereof be filed in the office of the Secretary of State;

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the City and County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry hereof. Enter.

GEORGE P. ANDREWS, J. S. C.
f2-1aw3wT&f23.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the City and County of New York, duly made and entered in the office of the Clerk of said City and County of New York, on the 5th day of February, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors of, and persons having claims against, JAMES S. ROBERTSON, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, Jacob J. Nichols, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said James S. Robertson, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Room 98, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22nd day of April, 1897.—Dated New York, February 5, 1897.

JACOB J. NICHOLS, Assignee.
SACKETT & McQUAID, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 154 Nassau Street, (Tribune Building,) New York City. f8-1aw6wM&mh22

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of Isaac J. Geery, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the tenth day of March, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Lewis T. Titus, assignee of above-named Isaac J. Geery, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court for the City and County of New York to be hereto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, presiding Justice of the said court, this eighteenth day of January, 1897.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Attorney for Assignee, 54 William Street, New York City. ja19-1aw6wTu

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Missouri, made and entered on the 14th day of December, 1896, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Theodore Gilman and Ward W. Jacobs are complainants, and the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway Company is defendant, I, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of said Court, and named in said decree, will, on WEDNESDAY, THE 23D DAY OF APRIL, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the East front door of the State Courthouse on Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, but for a price not less than Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, the premises and properties conveyed by the defendant company by mortgage or deed of trust, dated January 2d, 1888, and described therein, and in said decree, as follows, to wit:

All and singular, the entire railroad of the said Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway Company, commencing at a point on the Mississippi River, opposite the City of Quincy, in the State of Illinois, and extending to the Town of Trenton, in the County of Grundy, in the State of Missouri, whether made or to be made, acquired or to be acquired, and its franchises, equipments, property, tools, and interests, that is to say: The lands and tenements, hereditaments, fixtures, goods, and chattels of said company; its property, rights, privileges, leases, and household interests and estate of every nature and description; its rails, ties, fences, buildings, and erections; its rights of way, cars, engines, tools, and machinery; its books, books of account, papers, vouchers, receipts, and claims of every description; its offices and office furniture and fixtures; and all the property, rights, and franchises of any and every kind and description which the company now has or owns or hereafter may acquire, including all and every valuable thing and things whatsoever which said company now has or may hereafter have, make or hold in law or equity, and the rights to all tolls, rents, issues, and profits which may hereafter accrue to said company from any source whatever.

The entire premises and property included in said mortgage and decree will be offered for sale and sold as an entirety and without relief from valuation or appraisement.

Before any bid will be received the bidder must deposit with the undersigned Master, in cash or a duly certified cheque of some solvent bank or like institution satisfactory to the Master, the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars; the deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down. The deposit so received from the successful bidder will be retained and applied by the Master as part payment of the purchase price, upon the confirmation of such sale.

No bid of less than $300,000.00 will be accepted.

Said sale, upon report thereof, will be subject to approval and confirmation by said Court or some Judge thereof; and upon confirmation and approval thereof by said Court or some Judge thereof, the purchaser shall immediately pay to said Master the additional sum of $250,000.00 in cash; and the remainder of the purchase price shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds, coupons, or scrip certificates of said defendant company, secured by said mortgage or deed of trust, taken at such valuation as shall be equivalent to the distributive share of the purchase money applicable to such bonds, coupons, or scrip certificates; provided, however, that the purchaser shall pay in cash in addition to the said sum of $300,000.00 so much as may be necessary to fully pay the principal sum of $250,000.00 and 5 per cent. interest per annum thereon from the First day of December, 1896, and the cost and expenses of said suit, and all charges and allowances made by the Court against the fund arising from such sale.

Upon confirmation of said sale and compliance by the purchaser with the terms thereof, said Master will make and deliver to him a proper deed of conveyance of all said property and premises sold; and the said defendant company and the said complainants, as trustees under said mortgage or deed of trust, will also make and deliver proper deeds of conveyance of said property and premises to the said purchaser thereof.

Jurisdiction of said cause will be retained by said Court for the purpose of enforcing the terms of said decree and sale, and said sale will be made subject to the right of the Court to retake and resell said property if the purchaser shall fail to comply with all the terms of said sale and with all the orders of said Court or any Judge thereof made or to be made in said cause.

F. L. SCHOFIELD, Master in Chancery.
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, 40 Wall St., Complainants' Solicitor.
ja19-1aw14wTu

NOTICE.

To the holders of the bonds of the BUTTE & BOSTON MINING COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Montana, which are secured by a mortgage or deed of trust, made by the said company on the sixth day of September, 1888, on certain of its property, situated in Silver Bow County, Montana, said mortgage or deed of trust being executed to the Massachusetts Loan & Trust Company, are hereby notified that all the property included in the said mortgage or deed of trust was sold on February 1, 1897, at 2 P. M., at the front door of the Court House in the City of Butte, Silver Bow County, Montana, by John O. Bender, the Special Master appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Montana, Southern Division, in a suit instituted in said Court against the Butte & Boston Mining Company by the Massachusetts Loan & Trust Company, as trustees; and you are hereby notified that I, the Special Master, will be prepared on the third day of March, 1897, at my office, 36 North Main St., Butte, Montana, to make payments on the said bonds upon the presentation of the same, and upon failure to present the same for payment, at the time and place above specified, you shall not be entitled to any payment thereon after that date, out of the proceeds of the said sale.

This notice is given by a direction of the Court contained in the decree, signed and entered in said suit October 21, 1896, and all holders of bonds, secured by the mortgage or deed of trust executed on the sixth day of September, 1888, are hereby notified of the above, and are hereby called upon to present their bonds.—Dated this tenth day of February, 1897.

JOHN O. BENDER, Special Master

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MAURICE MAYER, plaintiff, against ANNIE DONOHUE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated at Fordham, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, (formerly the County of Westchester,) and designated on the map made by Andrew Findlay, and dated June 3, 1850, of the lands belonging to the heirs of the late Rev. William Rowell, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as lot No. 125, (one hundred and twenty-five,) and bounded and described as follows:

On the northwest by Lorillard Street, fifty-three feet and five inches; northeast by lot No. 123, (one hundred and twenty-three,) fifty feet; southeast by lot No. 124, (one hundred and twenty-four,) ninety-one feet, and westerly by the road leading from Kingsbridge to West Farms, sixty-one feet, be the said dimensions more or less, together with such parts of the said streets, avenues, and roads laid down upon said map as are opposite to and contiguous to and fronting upon the premises hereby intended to be conveyed. Reserving and excepting, however, from the above-described premises a strip of land on the easterly side of said lot No. 125 (one hundred and twenty-five,) and adjoining lot No. 124 (one hundred and twenty-four) one foot wide and ninety-one feet long. And also reserving and excepting from the above-described premises a part thereof, bounded and described as follows: On the northwest by Lorillard Street, thirty-one and eighty-nine one hundredths (31.89) of a foot; on the northeast by other part of said premises, sixty-seven and fifty-one one hundredths (67.51) feet; on the southeast by lot No. 124, (one hundred and twenty-four,) twenty-four and twenty-seven one hundredths (24.27) feet; and, westerly by the road leading from Kingsbridge to West Farms, sixty-two and five-tenths (62.5) feet, being a part of said premises known as number forty-nine (49) on the damage map of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in proceedings relative to acquiring title to North Third Avenue, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1897. GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Referee.

B. LEWINSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 119 Nassau Street, New York City.
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MOTT AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—William P. Douglas, as executor under the last will and testament of JOHN GRENVILLE KANE, deceased, Plaintiff, against THOMAS W. CONKLING, Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of October, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the tenth day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 19th day of February, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third ward in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Macomb Avenue (now known as Mott Avenue) as laid down on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, entitled "Map of the Village of Mott Haven, Manor of Morrisania, Town of West Farms, County of Westchester, New York," distant two hundred feet southerly from the southwesterly line of James Mooney's lot as laid down on said map; thence running easterly one hundred and forty-one feet, more or less, to the westerly boundary line of New York and Harlem Railroad Company; thence southerly, along said boundary line, ninety feet; thence westerly, at right angles to said Macomb Avenue, one hundred and forty-six feet, more or less, to said avenue; thence northerly, along the easterly side of said avenue, ninety feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 29, 1897.

WILLIAM C. WILSON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Friday, February 26th, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, Feb. 19, 1897.

WILLIAM C. WILSON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—FREDERICK E. CAMP, as trustee under the last will and testament of William S. Campbell, deceased, plaintiff, against SADIE J. DECKER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 30th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 2d day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the southerly side of Thirteenth Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, at present known as Number One Hundred and Thirty-six West Thirteenth Street, and bounded and described as follows, to wit.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirteenth Street three hundred and forty-three feet easterly from the corner formed by the southerly side of Thirteenth Street and the easterly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirteenth Street twenty-two feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred and three feet and three inches; thence westerly and parallel with Thirteenth Street twenty-two feet; thence northerly and through the centre of a party wall one hundred and three feet and three inches to the southerly side of Thirteenth Street at the point of beginning; being the same premises which were conveyed by Benjamin W. Strong to William S. Campbell by deed recorded in Liber 707 of Conveyances, Page 126, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of April, 1856.—Dated New York, February 2d, 1897.

G. THORNTON WARREN, Referee.
THOMAS HOOKER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 4 Warren Street, N. Y. City.
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ISAAC L. KIP, as Trustee for Adelaide B. Harris, plaintiff, against CHARLES H. LINDSLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made on the 15th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and nineteen feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 84th Street, with the westerly side of Eighth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches, thence westerly and parallel with 84th Street twenty-one feet, and running thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of 84th Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 18, 1897.

ROBERT STURGIS, Referee.
ISAAC L. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 20 Nassau Street, New York.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, March 10th, 1897, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, February 10, 1897.

ROBERT STURGIS, Referee.
ISAAC L. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 20 Nassau Street, New York.
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SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—WILLIAM H. L. LEE, plaintiff, against THOMAS W. ROWDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-second day of December, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, March second, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the northwest corner of Ninth Avenue, (now known as Saint Nicholas Place,) and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; thence westerly along the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Ninth Avenue, (now known as Saint Nicholas Place,) ninety-eight feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Ninth Avenue, (now known as Saint Nicholas Place,) ninety-eight feet, to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to Eliza Jane Rowden by deed from Matthew Coggay and wife, dated March 29, 1866, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, April 3, 1866, in Liber 976 of Conveyances, Page 118.—Dated New York, February 6th, 1897.

FRANK R. LAWRENCE, Referee.
LEE & LEE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 20 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FUNERAL OF W. S. NEILSON.

Services at First Presbyterian Church Were Largely Attended.

The funeral of Walter S. Neilson, who died Friday at 12 West Forty-seventh Street, was held at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, yesterday.

Members of the Stock Exchange present at the services were G. W. Bond, E. O. Read, Isidor Wormser, C. I. Hudson, A. H. De Forest, T. Tileston, T. C. Buck, Charles W. Keyo, J. B. Wilson, E. Morrison, F. B. Whitfield, George Barlow, E. Wassermann, E. S. Chapin, R. Limburger, James Boyd, J. L. Drummond, J. P. Paulding, James Whitely, Jacob Hays, G. W. Cunningham, George A. Mercer, L. Schepp, R. W. Newton, and G. F. Cummings.

Col. L. G. Woodhouse was with several Seventh Regiment veterans, and there were delegations from the Country and Lotos Clubs. Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant United States Treasurer, and George H. Sheldon, once Fire Marshal of New York, were in the church.

The chief mourners were John Neilson, the son, and Mrs. Neilson, mother of Mr. Neilson; William Murray, his brother-in-law, and Henry A. Dunbar. Mr. Neilson's widow, who has been an invalid for some time, was unable to attend the funeral.

The coffin was banked by some beautiful floral pieces. The services, conducted by the Rev. Howard Duffield, were all the more impressive because of their simplicity. The music consisted of "Abide with Me," "Jerusalem, the Golden," and Bach's "My Heart Ever Faithful." At the recessional Chopin's Funeral March was played. Before the committal, Dr. Duffield delivered an address on the lessons of bereavement and the immortality of the soul.

The body was placed in the family vault of C. H. Murray, at Greenwood Cemetery.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, Feb. 23.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Peckham, A. J.; Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

12—Carey vs. Williams. 13—Carey vs. Mayer. 26—Verity vs. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 90—Hernlan vs. same. 68—Aultman and Taylor Company vs. Syme. 77—White vs. Toledo and Kansas City Railroad Company. 81—National Park Bank vs. Harman. 90—New York Electric Equipment Company vs. Blair.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Government Jury Cases.—14256—Brooklyn Sugar Refining Company vs. Magone. 8747—Wheeler vs. Robertson. 15071—Lamb vs. Erhardt. 9330—Blumenthal vs. Robertson. 9762—Walter vs. same. 9857—McLeod vs. same. 11213—Mills vs. Hedden. 11218—Ryer vs. same. 11279—Morrison vs. same. 12104—Herrmann vs. same. 13824—Pratt & Co. vs. Magone. 17876—Downing vs. Erhardt. 12176—Winter vs. Hedden. 9329—Neuss vs. Robertson. 11712—Ridgely vs. Hedden. 11709—Herrmann vs. same. 14790—Druckleib vs. Magone. 14624—Sternbach vs. same. 14146—Denison vs. same. 13498—Azema vs. same. 10007—Dunham vs. Robertson. 10008—Ferris vs. same. 11424—Same vs. Hedden. 13065—Meyer vs. Magone. 13650—Same vs. same. 14512—Syndicate Trading Company vs. same. 16136—Budd vs. Erhardt. 11539—Ferris vs. Magone. 11393—Funke vs. Hedden. 18096—Boker vs. Erhardt. 18261—Vom Cleff vs. same. 11897—Funke vs. Hedden. 12864—Same vs. Magone. 12094—Same vs. same. 12865—McCoy vs. same. 12437—Funke vs. same. 12128—McCoy vs. same. 12088—Irwin vs. Hedden. 13043—Vom Cleff vs. Magone. 12556—Same vs. same. 12439—McCoy vs. same. 16172—Irwin vs. Erhardt. 16711—McCoy vs. same. 16442—Funke vs. Erhardt. 17313—Wiebusch & Hilger, Limited, vs. same. 16445—Vom Cleff vs. same. 17217—Funke vs. same. 17511—McCoy vs. same. 17920—Irwin vs. same. 17939—McCoy vs. same. 13051—Wiebusch & Hilger, Limited, vs. Magone. 15516—McCoy vs. same. 13279—Same vs. same. 12439—Same vs. same. 12863—Wiebusch vs. same. 12095—Same vs. same. 15080—Neuberger vs. Erhardt. 15134—Borgfeldt vs. Magone. 15698—Hussa vs. Erhardt. 15331—Zimmern vs. Magone. 11803—Same vs. Hedden. 11929—Same vs. Magone. 15785—Same vs. Erhardt. 9348—Locke vs. Robertson. 12748—McCutcheon vs. Magone. 12207—Shugio vs. same. 13721—Raymond vs. same. 16325—Druckleib vs. Erhardt. 16017—Toplitz & Schwartz vs. same. 4002—Webster vs. Miller. 4006—Falconer vs. same. 4092—Arnold vs. same. 3694—Cowdin vs. same. 3731—Curren vs. same. 3749—Valkenburg vs. same. 3722—Beeckman vs. same. 3801—Hazen vs. same. 3901—Jaffrey vs. same. 3499—Eldridge vs. same. 3666—Dieckerhoff vs. same. 3730—Bartlett vs. same. 3993—Haines vs. same. 3728—Anderson vs. same. 3633—Wood vs. same. 3573—Fleitman vs. same. 3485—Campbell vs. same. 3572—Flegenheim vs. same. 3381—Shaw vs. same. 3571—Douglass vs. same. 3379—Hardt vs. same. 3378—Valentine vs. same. 3638—Goddard vs. same. 3375—Booth vs. same. 3336—McLeon vs. same. 3318—Reese vs. same. 3483—Fanshaw vs. same. 3377—Hutton vs. same. 3634—Schultz vs. same. 3273—Lord vs. same. 3501—Arnold vs. same. 3508—Schweltering vs. same. 3500—Graef vs. same. 3380—Arnold vs. same. 3533—Lord vs. same. 2181—Drew vs. same. 2840—Same vs. same. 2527—Same vs. same. 2727—Myerson vs. same. 3484—Moore vs. same. 8376—Stewart vs. same. 7476—Robert vs. Merritt. 8275—Fleitman vs. Robertson. 7886—Downing vs. same. 7885—Same vs. same. 7883—Same vs. same. 7884—Same vs. same. 8303—Iselin vs. same. 8304—Edelhoff vs. same. 8371—Mills vs. same. 8421—Schwetering vs. same. 8550—Affmordt vs. same. 8407—Iselin vs. same. 8549—Mills vs. same. 8935—Scribner vs. same. 8952—Iselin vs. same. 8828—Downing vs. same. 8923—Flesh vs. same. 9044—Fleitman vs. same. 8714—Levy vs. same. 8713—Sussfeldt vs. same. 8546—Iselin vs. same. 8763—Edelhoff vs. same. 8764—Fleitman vs. same. 9139—Same vs. same. 8762—Mills vs. same. 9321—Fleitman vs. same. 9020—Mills vs. same. 8987—Greef vs. same. 9025—Schwietering vs. same. 9326—Edelhoff vs. same. 9327—Schorestene vs. same. 8784—Vom Bauer vs. same. 8778—Einstein vs. same. 8739—Levy vs. same. 9190—Mills vs. same. 9026—Einstein vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motions.—1—Dillon vs. Erie Railroad Company. 2—Teitelbaum vs. Lewinski. 3—Millady vs. Stein. 4—Manix vs. Everett. 5—Reilly vs. same. 6—Goelet vs. Lawlor. 7—Rosenthal vs. Tisansky. 8—Andariese vs. Globe Stationery and Printing Company.

Appeals from Orders of the City Court.—1—Kratzenstein vs. Lehman. 2—Eichner vs. Bowery Bank. 3—Biggert vs. Nichols. 4—Weltman vs. Posenecker.

Appeals from Judgments of City Court.—1—Gillen vs. Canary. 2—Keegan vs. Smith. 3—McMahon vs. Smith. 4—Biggert vs. Hicks. 5—Reilly vs. Poerschke. 6—Gregory vs. McKee. 7—Newcombe vs. Eagleton.

Appeals from District Courts.—1—Barrone vs. Martino. 2—Cochrane vs. Reich. 3—Same vs. same. 4—Same vs. same. 5—Solomon vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 6—Hurdel vs. Horace Waters Company. 7—Blair vs. Aronowitz. 8—Albert vs. Kessler. 9—Bennett vs. Schlussman. 10—Ellis vs. Parke. 11—Werner vs. Braunstein. 12—Reiner vs. Healy. 13—People, &c., vs. Koch. 14—O'Neil vs. Brody. 15—Lodoroso vs. Walton. 16—Sharon Dairy vs. Hirsch. 17—Holt Brothers vs. Wolfe. 18—Davis vs. Knipe. 19—Leahy vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 20—Morton vs. Brown. 21—Engel vs. Eastern Brewing Company. 22—Same vs. same. 23—Steiner vs. Goldsmith. 24—Briolet vs. Tuna. 25—People, &c., vs. Allen. 26—Livermore vs. Rose. 27—Martin vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 28—Brennan vs. Boice. 29—Nelson vs. Andrews. 30—Stromberg vs. Rubinstein. 31—Andariese vs. Globe Printing and Stationary Company. 32—Zielly vs. Wertz. 33—Dunlap vs. Postal Telegraph Cable Company. 34—Same vs. same. 35—Church vs. Murphy. 36—Brown vs. Clason. 37—Bristed vs. Harrell. 38—Eccles vs. National Starch Manufacturing Company. 39—Flemer vs. Lane. 40—Levy vs. Potter. 41—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Hall. 43—Wellman vs. Miner. 44—McCauley vs. Hutkoff. 45—Schnitzpahm vs. Davis Sewing Machine Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2—Matter of Valentine. 3—Lesser vs. Lesser. 4—Callanan vs. The Mayor, &c. 5—Commercial National Bank vs. Hand. 6—People, &c., vs. Freeman. 7—Third Avenue Railroad Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 8—Parziale vs. same. 9—Murphy vs. Murphy. 10—Matter of Seidel. 11—Matter of Callanan. 12—Matter of Murray Hill Bank. 13—Matter of Christ. 14—People ex rel. Zeller vs. Fitch. 15—Matter of Ferguson. 16—Bierschenck & Co. vs. Osborne. 17—Padelford vs. Padelford. 18—Turner vs. Eames. 19—Matter of Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 20—Burns vs. Burns. 21—McAlpin vs. John Good Cordage and Machine Company. 22—Valentine vs. Foreman. 23—Goldstone vs. Forman. 24—Kelly vs. Knapp. 25—Gilmore vs. Herbert. 26—Marx vs. Bode. 27—Goldfarb vs. Goldfarb. 28—Matter of National Park Bank. 29—Matter of Holle. 30—Merz vs. Schmeckpepper. 31—Krakauer vs. Weil. 32—Journal Publishing Company vs. Gunn. 33—Leon vs. Leon. 34—People ex rel. Bauman vs. Fitch. 35—People ex rel. Leypond vs. same. 36—People ex rel. Ferrero vs. same. 37—People ex rel. Donovan vs. same. 38—People ex rel. Smith vs. same. 39—People ex rel. Dowal vs. same. 40—People ex rel. Muller vs. same. 41—People ex rel. Lorenzo vs. same. 42—People ex rel. Lebendy vs. same. 43—People ex rel. Fraser vs. same. 44—Krain vs. Cohen. 45—Wotherspoon vs. Wotherspoon. 46—Harris vs. Elliott. 47—Union Wadding Company vs. Ross. 48—Adams vs. Tomkins. 49—Van Allen vs. Van Allen. 50—Dowd vs. Pfisterer. 51—Matter of George A. Fuller Company. 52—Nelson vs. Tenney. 53—Watson vs. Adams. 54—Halsted vs. Halsted. 55—Ray vs. Dunn. 56—Greenthal vs. Greenthal. 57—People, &c., vs. Madison Square Bank. 58—Gardner vs. Hessels. 59—Hardner vs. Lowen. 60—Fenollosa vs. Fenollosa. 61—Merritt vs. Merritt. 62—Finelite vs. Dorian. 63—Raub vs. Deutscher Verein. 64—Metzger vs. Hoppe. 65—Jamestown Lumber and Mantel Company vs. Columbia Bank. 66—People, &c., vs. Reichmare. 67—Rothe vs. Gulterman. 68—Guissenhainer vs. Hawkes. 69—Matter of Brown. 70—Chilver vs. Bowery Savings Bank. 71—Kennett vs. Hopkins. 72—Cohen vs. Boehmer. 73—People, &c., vs. Schrier. 74—Haft vs. Wammack. 75—Matter of Briggs Barrel Company. 76—Kelly vs. Abraham. 77—Dowd vs. Vetter. 78—Reynolds vs. Snaith. 79—People, &c., vs. McCarthy. 80—Same vs. Widerman. 81—Hunter vs. Smith. 82—Shrady vs. Shrady. 83—Boyton vs. Norris. 84—Moore vs. Moore. 85—Brewer vs. Press Publishing Company. 86—Union Associated Press vs. same. 87—Cornell vs. Diller. 88—Woman's Hospital vs. Lee. 89—Rosenfield vs. Schunemann. 90—Edison Electric Illuminating Company vs. Saalfield Publishing Company. 91—Matter of Vail. 92—Merchants' National Bank vs. Hutchinson. 93—Thames Loan and Trust Company vs. Hutchinson. 94—McCabe vs. Smith. 95—Haven vs. Godey Publishing Company. 96—Matter of Price. 97—Matter of Davidson's Sons' Marble Company. 98—Roth vs. Hecht. 99—Schlessinger vs. Ferguson. 100—Donnelly vs. Killerlane. 101—Driscoll vs. Driscoll. 102—Clarke vs. Clarke. 103—Jaeger vs. Ferguson. 104—Carson vs. Fromholz. 105—American Credit Indemnity Company vs. Bondy. 106—Brown vs. Newman. 107—Horton vs. Forty-second Street, &c., Railroad Company. 108—Smith vs. Rector, &c., Protestant Episcopal Church of Archangel. 109—People, &c., vs. Family Fund Society. 110—Percival vs. Gilman. 111—Matter of Richards. 112—Price vs. Price. 113—Kram vs. Cohen. 114—Schaeffel vs. Kopf. 115—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 116—Cain vs. Cain. 117—Harlem River, &c., Railroad Company vs. Arnow. 118—Matter of Rich. 119—Schlicter vs. Schlicter. 120—Goldstein vs. Guedelia. 121—Holder vs. Miller. 122—Fischer vs. Starr. 123—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Van Brunt. 124—Matter of Gwynne. 125—Empire Dairy Food Company vs. Chatham National Bank. 126—Matter of Bostwick. 127—Meuser vs. Drummond. 128—Ohio Mining Company vs. Drake & Stratton Company. 129—Merwin vs. Newton. 130—Reynolds vs. Vaughan. 131—Kramer vs. Bjerrum. 132—Neubert vs. Kleemann. 133—Matter of Borgia. 134—Lane vs. Brown. 135—Matter of Peekamose Fishing Club. 136—Elias vs. Schweyer.

Personal Tax Calendar—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: Church Publishing Company. 2—Columbia Telephone Manufacturing Company. 3—Consolidated Cigarette Company. 4—Ferry Manufacturing Company. 5—Imperial Woodwork Company. 6—Myers. 7—McNamara.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—In re 94th St. 2—In re Wygan. 3—Lyons vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 4—Van Brunt vs. Brown. 5—Matter of Spratt.

Demurrers.—363—North New York Traction Company vs. People's Traction Company. 364—Southern Boulevard Railroad Company vs. same. 368—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Baumann. 370—Hagmeyer vs. Farley. 371—Laidlaw vs. Rhoades. 378—Perkins vs. Dunning. 352—Aitken vs. Aitken.

Preferred Causes.—4029—Markoe vs. American Surety Company. 4028—Chihuahua Mining Company vs. Barker. 4030—Aschlmann vs. Presbyterian Hospital. 3606—Clyde vs. Barker. 3607—Old Dominion Steamship Company vs. same. 3609—Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. same. 3679—Juilliard vs. Jaffray. 4251—Flanagan vs. Staples. 4314—Rogan vs. Herzog. 4311—Julius Bien Company vs. Barker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—4112—Coe vs. Brush. 4211—Diffany vs. Risby. 4274—Sullivan vs. Dunn. 4303—Leonard vs. Leonard. 3218—Kraft vs. Kraft. 2774—Mandeville vs. Mandeville.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4334.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated Railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Patrick Goggins. 2—James Robinson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts XI. and XII. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—9702—Wachter vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 10960—Crowley vs. same. 10952—Marsulio vs. same. 11334—Merriam vs. Wood & Parker Lithographing Company. 10533—Hirsch vs. Rubinson. 10847—Nelson vs. McLean. 7040—Gallagher vs. McMullen. 11223—Bachrach vs. Accette. 9611—Potts vs. Boyle. 10633—Loyal Hanna Coal and Coke Company vs. New York and Westchester Water Company. 11307—Robinson vs. Tapscott. 10046—Samuels vs. Goldman. 9218—Zucker vs. Lovett and Loeb Company vs. Niagara Cycle Fitting Company. 11174—Barnes vs. Dunn. 10012—Di Miranda vs. Mora. 10397—Swartmout vs. Reilly. 11191—Gardner vs. Cohen. 7915—Wellbrock vs. Dolan. 10437—Dupignac vs. Yates.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and VI., for trial.

2309—Webb vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 2995—Lynch vs. Sanford. 3508—Busch vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 3725—Ayars vs. Union Railway Company. 3225—Young vs. Fox. 4091—Prybil vs. Anderson. 4102—Laux vs. Gildersleeve. 3910—Levene vs. the Mayor, &c. 5653—Mackenzie vs. Tims. 4756—Feeney vs. Powers. 4777—Boyd vs. Gorman. 5231—Smith vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 2813—Eastwood Wire Company vs. First National Bank. 5320—Baer vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2774—Eastwood Wire Company vs. First National Bank. 6510—Willis vs. Humphrey. 3048—Bacon vs. Haffen. 834—Buchanan vs. Foster. 5687—Fargo vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5127—Rice vs. Forty-second Street, &c., Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M.—Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and VIII. for trial.

10719—Hastings vs. Central Cross-Town Railroad Company. 2728—Bonado vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2756—Cregier vs. Rosenberg. 1324—Schlessinger vs. Columbia Fire Insurance Company. 3627—Michaeloyer vs. Moses. 3889—Einstein vs. Leyt. 3983—Bernstein vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3984—Bendix vs. Ayres. 5972—Pennamacoor vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 7291—Cochran vs. Reich. 5929—Wamsley vs. Boenan. 5812—Schlesinger vs. United States Mortgage Trust Company. 5415—Schlesinger vs. United States Mortgage Trust Company. 4570—Mitchell vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 3614—Green vs. Meyer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and X.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Barnard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Christina Valentine, Josefa Vrana, Eva C. Craft, Fritz Pulschen, Robert B. Johnson, Frances E. Winans, James N. Knight. At 2 P. M.—John N. Bertrand, Mary A. Hussey.

Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Ground floor, Court House—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1212—Contested will of William Ivison.

CITY COURT—General Term—Fitzsimons, P. J.; McCarthy and Conlan, JJ.—Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from Orders.—1—Steglitz vs. Belding. 2—Smith vs. Roome. 3—Lawrence vs. Samuels. 4—Cantner vs. Auerbach. 5—Goldberg vs. Guentsche. 6—Rafter vs. Bradley. 7—Vietor vs. Richards Company.

Appeals from Judgments.—1—Krauss vs. Cohen. 2—Spitzer vs. Nassau Newspaper Delivery Express Company. 3—Carpenter vs. Cummings. 4—Morris vs. Murray. 5—Elliott vs. Luengene. 6—Jacob vs. E. V. Crandall & Co. 7—Kelly vs. Theiss. 8—Whiteside vs. Connelly. 9—Morris vs. Murray. 10—Union Nut and Bolt Company vs. Doherty. 11—Kunitzer vs. Cummings. 12—Bloomingdale vs. Hodges. 13—Lanahan vs. Henry Zeltner Brothers Company. 14—Rapid Safety Company vs. Wyckoff. 15—La Pasta vs. Weil. 16—Jonas vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 17—Niles vs. Bradley. 18—Toplitz vs. King Bridge Company.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

571—Fielding vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1101—Greenstein vs. Shrier. 929—Roosevelt vs. Kerr. 668—Briggs vs. Kite. 873—Slepicker vs. Blaher. 1239—Owens vs. Hubbard. 1135—Hays vs. Plant. 1233—Sanger vs. Smith. 1260—Capek vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 713—Browning vs. Browning. 1290—Booth vs. Graeffe. 1227—Stevenson vs. Dykes. 73—Preston vs. Hilton. 580—Anderson vs. Marshall. 857—Granger vs. American Brewing Company. 391—Nelson vs. Inglis. 621—Hills Brass Company vs. Silberstein. 1119—Kurnberger vs. Cass. 4306—Levy vs. Barnett. 608—McCollough vs. Phoenix Consolidated Gold Mining Company. 352—Werner vs. Baer. 1431—Foise vs. Ullmann. 573—Levy vs. Kottman. 1100—Bleckinger vs. Borges. 1331—National Life Association vs. Smith. 1885—De Castro vs. Javanillo. 1886—Michaels vs. Brady. 1887—Levinson vs. Blumenthal. 1889—Kentschbach vs. O'Meagler. 1890—Ingerson vs. Garson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1214—Hoeffer vs. Macy. 667—A. D. Farmer Type Foundry vs. Drake. 998—Castle vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 966—Bonnean vs. Rieper. 619—Bachrach vs. Siff. 166—Wechsler vs. Auerbach. 671—Hanger vs. Naylor. 412—Harris vs. Nasonowitz. 751—Craighton vs. Wardell. 1742—Dunn vs. Connell. 431—Gilbert vs. De Comean. 1752—Capp vs. Colorado Coal and Iron Company. 628—Wetter vs. Lewis. 806—Roberts vs. Delavergne Refrigerating Machine Company. 71—Ablowich vs. Brady. 1026—Shapiro vs. Warsznwich. 1746—Tusco vs. Ruggerio. 163—Kessel vs. Schwarz. 22—Kresch vs. Freeman. 350—Goldstone vs. Baer. 1743—Harris vs. Pincus. 818—Richman vs. McManus. 1744—Ullmann vs. Hoeber. 792—Kohner vs. Yolovitz. 1627—Goldman vs. Menzrinsky. 984—Lyst vs. Bischoff. 1741—Koehler vs. Murray. 971—New York Bank Note Company vs. Lehmann. 505—Goddard vs. Schmohl. 433—Sun Insurance Office of London vs. Racey.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1890.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell for the People.

1—Philip Bannon. 2—John Hunt. 3—Francis Reynolds. 4—James Shanks. 5—Nahum L. Scherek. 6—John Burns. 7—Christopher Readie. 8—Max Zeig. 9—Charles Schneider and Joseph Henry. 10—Dennis Harrigan. 11—Joseph Gotellia, Adam Marina, and Julius Olivan. 12—Hugo Fuchs. 13—Joseph Morris. 14—Arthur Brown. 15—Thomas C. Meriman. 16—John Maxner. 17—Samuel Davis. 18—Matthias Doesch. 19—John Brady. 20—James Duffy, Joseph F. Kenny, and Grace White. 21—John Harnett.

Pleadings.—1—Charles Cane. 2—August Thiele, Frank Gillespie, and Peter Carlson. 3—Frederick Meyer. 4—John J. Mahoney. 5—Michael Giorgiange. 6—John Goor, Robert Proctor, and Edward Hudson. 7—James Kennedy. 8—Thomas Murray. 9—John Williams. 10—John Byrnes. 11—John Doherty. 12—Thomas F. Hannigan. 13—Charles B. McArthur. 14—Samuel W. Schwartz. 15—Joseph Galenter. 16—Herman Singer. 17—Frederick Koefer. 18—Abraham Frankenstein. 19—Paul Mika. 20—Joseph McBride. 21—John Smith and Anna Smith. 22—Marie Oliva. 23—George E. McCoy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach for the People.

1—Henry Wierck. 2—Ellen Burns. 3—William Ashley. 4—Christopher Crum. 5—Thomas Brown and James Greeley. 6—Joseph Pansa. 7—James Carey. 8—Johanna Griffin. 9—Henry Lane. 10—Herman Landsman. 11—Mylius. 12—Henry Lussing.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Van Allen for the People.

1—Charles Dempsey. 2—Dominick Amaroso. 3—Joseph Bernstein, Samuel Gordon, and Harris Feinberg. 4—George Hill. 5—Dwight B. Barnes. 6—Charles Murray. 7—Joseph Kauffman. 8—George Armstead. 9—James Atterson. 10—Georgie Miller. 11—Alice Stephens. 12—John Smega. 13—Joseph Reed and William Reed. 14—Max Wachtel. 15—Frank McGuckin. 16—Marous Holm. 17—Dennis Murphy and John Mahren. 18—Ancil Markowitz. 19—William Mai.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Hennessy for the People.

1—William J. Koerner.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Campbell Sash, Door and Moulding Company—W. Harris Roome. Murray vs. Smith—Daniel P. Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Hanna vs. Brown—Henry E. Howland. Bath vs. Warke, (three cases)—Thomas C. Ennever.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Osborne, J. Part II.—Smith, J. Part III.—Maddox, J. Part IV.—Hirschberg, J. Part V.—Gaynor, J.

Nos. 4280, 4299, 4302, 4308, 3195, 2831, 3958, 2903, 1365, 1377, 4126, 4080, 2652, 2798, 389, 3320, 3808, 3867, 3921, 6305, 4121, 5931, 4300, 1388, 2920, 3218, 2507, 767, 4254, 6624, 3788, 3783, 3276, 6292, 3031, 3971, 3122, 2757, 4209, 874, 8285, 4562, 3186, 6503, 3114, 6259, 3259, 3563, 5533, 2246, 3534, 3252, 3527, 3776, 2835, 5757, 2202, 4027.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4312.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. Nos. 888, 889, 632½, 990, 540, 1035.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Civil calendar. Nos. 566, 248, 84, 611, 646, 702, 708, 712, 553a, 570½, 202, 713, 714, 140, 715, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 726, 727, 728, 729.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of James H. Pratt, Charles S. Patterson, John Schutte, Dominic Montewerb, Catharine Donohue, Isabella T. Fegan, Franklin Beames, Mary A. Skidmore, Mary L. Mott, Franz Leibe, Katharine Wessenbach, Mary J. Leland, Bridget McDonald, Dorothea H. McIntyre, William Lang, Charles Rumpf, William H. Kinsey, Jonathan B. Schoonmaker, William H. Boughton, Lawrence Mulligan, Amos C. Thompson, and Francis M. Loretto. The estates of Eliza H. Wood, Theodore Holderlin, Maria Holderlin, and Elizabeth Mayer. Revocation of probate of Mary J. Oates. The accounting of Ellen Moylan.

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 13, will of Minna Weller; No. 12, will of John L. Martin.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 27, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree*, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul*, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 9 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Adriatic*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at §3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, via St. Thomas, Venezuela, and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for Barbados must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilia, (letters must be directed "per Antilia";) at 1 PM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Gonaives, Petit Goave, and Aux-Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 3 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Sobralense.

FRIDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 10 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Altai, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Altai";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM,) for Haiti, per steamship Andes, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Andes";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Silvia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, also Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 11 AM for Brazil, per steamship Catania, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Catania";) at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 5 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. §27 at 7:30 AM., 11 AM., and 6:30 PM., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. §27 and up to March 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March §13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1897.

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Lucania, Feb. 27, 1 PM | Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM
Umbria, March 6, 7 AM | Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM
Aurania, March 13, M | Umbria, Ap'l 3, 6:30 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot. Sat., Feb. 27, 8:30 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Mch. 6, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
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WHITE STAR LINE.

Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon | Majestic, April 7, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon
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From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CHINA, via Honolulu..........March 4, 1 P. M.
PERU..........March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu..........April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu. April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC..........April 21, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA..March 1, May 10, July 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 29, May 31, Aug. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN. April 19, June 21, Aug. 23
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA, March 8. WARRIMOO, April 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

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COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Feb. 24
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.......Saturday, Feb. 27
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Tuesday, Mch. 2
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack......Friday, March 5
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mh. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Mh. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mh. 30, 10 AM
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM | Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM
Werra, March 6, 10 AM | Ems, April 10, 10 AM
Fulda, March 13, 10 AM | Werra, April 17, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE, from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S S.
Prussia, Feb. 27, 2:30 PM | Furnessia, Mch. 6, 7:30 AM
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.

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ST. PAUL.......Feb. 24 | PARIS........March 17
NEW YORK....March 3 | ST. PAUL.....March 24
ST. LOUIS....March 10 | NEW YORK..March 31
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Southw'k, Feb. 24, 11 AM | Friesl'd, March 10, noon
Noordl'd, March 3, noon | K'ns't'n. Mar. 17, 3:30 PM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FLORIDA.

Cook's Charming Pleasure Tours,
Under personal escort, leave New York
Per Clyde Line new S. S. COMANCHE, Mar. 5;
Per Pennsylvania R. R., March 9,

For **BERMUDA.** Next

Departure from New York, March 30.
For tickets and particulars apply to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.
Phila., 828 Chestnut St.; Boston, 332 Wash'n St.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. SPAARNDAM..Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM..Saturday, March 6, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights,) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS

"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

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Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.

10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"

arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.

7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.

8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Sayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, and 6:30 P. M. 11:50 P. M. (Saturdays only.)

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STS.

8:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Chicago. No coaches.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 12:10 P. M. week days. Express, 4:30 P. M., 12:15 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 4:30 P. M week days. Express, 9:30 A. M. and 9 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—5 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—8 A. M. week days and 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Express, 1:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, (Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

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Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Jan. 25, 1897,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 (5:38 Saturdays only) P. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

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Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars, Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers, for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown 6:55 A. M., Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30, ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 5 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:00, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M. (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (Through Sleeper,) 3:30 P. M. (Sundays, 2:00 P. M.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Season of Grand Opera in German by the
DAMROSCH OPERA COMPANY.
COMMENCING MARCH 8TH. FOUR WEEKS. SIXTEEN PERFORMANCES. The Season to include a chronological cycle of **Wagner's Operas and Music Dramas from "Flying Dutchman" to "Gotterdammerung."** Seats NOW on sale at Box Office for the Wagner Cycle entire, or for the same night of each week or the four Saturday Matinées.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE....SPECIAL
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 25, AT 8:15.
Fourth Concert (Last but One) by the
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Mr. EMIL PAUR..........Conductor
Soloist:
Mme. Teresa Carreno.
Tickets at Box Office and at Schuberth's.

DALY'S. EVENINGS, 8:15. MATINEES at 2. To-night and Thursday Evg. and Saturday Matinée, THE GEISHA. Monday, Friday, and Sat'y Evg's, and MATINEE TO-MORROW, MISS REHAN in THE MAGISTRATE.
*,*The STODDARD ILLUSTRATED LENTEN MATINEES begin next Monday. Sale of course tickets now in progress.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB'S 21ST ANNUAL DOG SHOW.
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FEB. 22, 23, 24, AND 25.
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The First Gentleman of Europe.
Preceded by "WHEN A MAN'S MARRIED."

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CYCLE SCENE.
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EDEN MUSEE. CINEMATOGRAPH (JOLY.) Exhibits Every Hour.

LAST WEEK—CASINO—MAT. SAT. **LILLIAN RUSSELL.** AN AMERICAN BEAUTY. Next week the reigning Parisian operatic sensation. Seat sale opens Wed. **LA FALOTE**

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. CAROLINE MISKEL HOYT "A CONTENTED WOMAN." Next Week Mr. Richard Mansfield.

BIJOU. B'way and 30th St. Eve'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. **May Irwin** in COURTED INTO COURT. Still the Banner Funny Show.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinées at 2. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. **UNDER THE RED ROBE.**

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. TO-NIGHT, **AT PINEY RIDGE.**

Herald Square Theatre, To-night at 8:15. "It is to Laugh." **THE GIRL FROM PARIS.** Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat.

WALLACK'S. MAT. SAT. AT 2. Evgs., 8:15. JULIA MARLOWE & ROBERT TABER in the Charming, Romantic Play, FOR BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Evening, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAURA BIGGAR, BURT HAVERLY, in **Hoyt's A Trip to Chinatown.**

OLYMPIA Music Hall, Winter Garden. Adm. 50c. LAST WEEK **SILLY'S DINNER.**

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. Cor. 38th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday. **SARDOU'S** NEW PLAY **SPIRITISME.**

Garrick THEATRE. 35th St., near Broadway. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. 150th Performance March 1—SOUVENIRS. LAST TWO WEEKS **SECRET SERVICE**

BROADWAY THEATRE, Corner 41st St. Reappearance of **DE WOLF HOPPER,** in SOUSA & KLEIN'S Comic Opera Success **EL CAPITAN.**

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday. 50th Performance Thursday Evg.—Souvenirs. **HENRY MILLER in HEARTSEASE**

14th St. Theatre, Near 6th Av. Nights 8:15. 2D MONTH. MATINEES WED. AND SAT. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT. BIG SUCCESS. SWEET INNISCARRA. All New Songs.

KOSTER & BIAL'S SUCCESS MARIE HALTON, Williams and Walker and 20 real coons. GENUINE CAKE WALK.

MY FRIEND FROM INDIA HOYT'S.—Mat. Sat. 2:15. Smyth & Rice's New Big Company, Willie Collier, and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MacDonough & Kennedy's Grand Scenic Revival THE NEW **Siberia**

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Week Feb. 22. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat. "TATA-TOTO."

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E. W. EAGER, MANAGER.

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GET RICH QUICKLY: Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

IN MEMORY OF WASHINGTON

A Very General Observance and Several Forms of Celebration of His Birthday.

MANY ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

Liberal Display of Red, White, and Blue Throughout the City—Business Very Generally Suspended—Many Varieties of Entertainment—Sports Out of Doors.

There was a loyal and a liberal display of the red, white, and blue in this city yesterday. Flags large and small floated on the breezes everywhere, including the mastheads in the harbor. On every hand there was evidence of a patriotic disposition to celebrate Washington's Birthday. Business was very generally suspended. All of the public buildings, banks, and large stores were closed, and comparatively few retail places of trade remained open. Most of the streets down town were practically deserted.

In their celebration of the holiday the residents of New York and vicinity had a great variety of entertainment to select from. Many chose to spend their two days' vacation in the country, and consequently departed from the city last Saturday evening. The incoming trains yesterday morning, however, brought many strangers into town.

Although lacking in sunshine and warmth, the day was not altogether unfavorable for out-of-door sports, of which several had been arranged. Central Park, as usual on a holiday, was thronged with pleasure-seekers, the menagerie being the principal point of interest. Throughout the greater part of the day there was an unbroken procession of promenaders on Broadway above Fourteenth Street and in upper Fifth Avenue. Most of the theatres where matinée performances were given were liberally patronized.

Anniversary exercises of a historical and patriotic character were numerous during the day and evening. For the past decade each succeeding year has marked an increase in the number of commemorative events arranged for Washington's Birthday. These events now take in a wide range, embracing the Colonial anniversaries of Sons of the Revolution, military demonstrations, political and educational exercises, art exhibitions, and social entertainments without limit. In the number and extent of its balls and sociables this holiday was a rival to Thanksgiving. It is safe to say that no east side dancing hall was vacant, nor band of musicians idle last night.

Besides the target company excursions and cross country runs, the programme of outdoor sports yesterday included various curling and skating contests on the Hudson. The ice is in excellent condition a short distance up the river, and at certain points this side of Tarrytown speedways have been made which yesterday were peopled with scores of sleighing parties.

According to custom, Christopher R. Forbes, great-grandson of Sergt. John Van Arsdale of Revolutionary fame, took the initiative in the public observance of Washington's Birthday by hoisting the Stars and Stripes on the Battery flagstaff at sunrise. He was assisted by Veterans Capt. George E. Moeser, Sergt. Daniel Mullen, Adjt. George R. Hendrickson, and others. The Anderson Zouaves, under Capt. Charles E. Morse, acted as a guard of honor to the flag.

AT MONTEFIORE HOME.

Third Anniversary of the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League.

The third anniversary of the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League, an organization of young people banded together for the purpose of assisting in supporting the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, was celebrated yesterday at the home, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets and Western Boulevard. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental selections, declamations by the child patients, and addresses by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and Isidor Straus. The entertainment was followed by a reception.

The festivities were held in the chapel. In the course of his remarks Gen. Tracy said that he was pleased to see such a large gathering. It was fitting that the occasion should be celebrated upon the birth of the Father of the Country. He praised the members of the league for their charity and the good work they had done and were doing. Mr. Straus followed in a similar vein, telling of the work done in the home.

Among those present was the entire choral union, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bloomingdale, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Ludwig, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Bonheur, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ettinger, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman G. Ettinger, Louis Gans, A. J. Bach, Michael Friedsam, Solomon Hess, Henry Solomon, Leopold Stern, Samuel Untermeyer, Leon Hirsch, Miss J. Eiseman, Joseph Lott, E. Naumberg, John E. Parsons, ex-Postmaster Van Cott, Jacob Scholl, and Isaac Untermeyer.

BAPTIST BOYS' BRIGADE.

A Review by Major Francis and Competitive Drills.

The Baptist Boys' Brigade had a field day yesterday, and from this city, Brooklyn, and New Jersey came company after company to the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, to be reviewed by Major Francis of the Seventy-first Regiment. Some of the little fellows carried guns bigger than they were; but they handled them with almost the precision of veterans.

Gen. A. C. Kenyon, who organized the brigade, was in command. The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, the President of the society, occupied a seat on the platform with Major Francis, and awarded the prizes. Gen. Kenyon was attended by Capt. Paul Hahn as chief of staff; Lieut. W. Hanold, Quartermaster General; Lieut. J. Franklin Tausch, Judge Advocate; Lieut. Arthur Tripp, Inspector General, and Lieuts. B. Tompkins and H. Kanne, as aids.

The boys made a fine showing in the review and Major Francis was loud in praise of their excellence. The first competitive drill was for a bugle as prize, between Company A of the Third Regiment, connected with the Mount Morris Baptist Church of Harlem, and Company L of the Sixth Regiment, connected with the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn. Capt. Frank Keck and Lieut. W. Rockwell of the Seventy-first were the judges, and Brooklyn carried off the palm. Then the colored boys had their turn, and a stand of colors was competed for by Company A of the Fifth Regiment and Company K of the Second Regiment. The Fifth Regiment lads got the flag. The exercises were brought to a close by all the lads singing "America."

VETERAN FIREMEN PARADED.

Brooklyn Fire Fighters in Line Reviewed by the Mayor.

With the exception of the Veteran Firemen's parade there was no public celebration in Brooklyn yesterday of Washington's Birthday. The parade was the sixth annual demonstration of the Kings County Volunteer Firemen's Association, and 1,500 men were in line in red shirts and helmets.

Six divisions of veterans were in line. They were headed by Grand Marshal L. L. Happ and his aides, Joseph H. Downing, Lawrence W. Clark, John Dalton, Joseph Quigley, H. M. Bateman, E. Clarence Murphy, George Lanfesty, Edward Wade, Theodore Krombach, and John C. Potthoff.

The parade reached the City Hall about noon, where the firemen were reviewed by Mayor Wurster and Aldermen Stewart, Guilfoyle, Thompson, Leaycraft, and Francisco. After passing the City Hall the firemen marched to Fire Headquarters, in Jay Street, and were reviewed again by Fire Commissioner Bryant, Deputy Fire Commissioner Barrow, Chief Dale, and other department officials. At the close of the parade the men were entertained and given a luncheon.

Among the visitors was the Uniformed Company of the Association of Exempt Firemen of New York. About 80 of the veterans turned out, hauling old Engine No. 26.

FUN AT THE ALMSHOUSE.

An Entertainment Which Pleased About 1,500 Inmates.

About 1,500 of the inmates of the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island were entertained yesterday afternoon with music, recitations, and dances. Mrs. Ada L. Hand, under whose auspices the entertainment, which is the fourth of a series, was given, was assisted by a chorus of forty voices, led by Isaac Rosenblatt, Miss Jennie Winston, soprano; John M. Struthers, Miss Passie M. Lester, F. Egerton Smith, and Edward K. Kahn.

The inmates appeared to enjoy most the Irish imitation songs of Miss Winston. The recitations and dancing of ten-year-old Locaine Humphrey and the dancing of Marion Brown, who took the part of a little colored girl, elicited great applause. Beatrice Abrams, nine years old, led five companions of her own age in a pickaninny dance. Little Miss Humphrey sang "Down in Poverty Row," and called on her hearers to join in the chorus. The singing on their part was very low indeed, but their moving lips showed they were trying to join in the song.

Superintendent Terry said the result of these entertainments was very marked. The death rate since the beginning of the series, three months ago, has decreased 30 per cent.

DAMES OF THE REVOLUTION.

A Martha Washington Tea at Mrs. Schuyler's.

The Dames of the Revolution met to-day to celebrate Washington's Birthday with a Martha Washington reception at the residence of Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, 1,025 Park Avenue. The house was decorated with flags, one of them having been through the Revolution. Tea was served in Revolutionary china. The original diary of Col. Tobias Lear, private secretary of Gen. Washington, describing the latter's death and burial, was read. Musical selections were rendered from 4 to 5 o'clock, after which a large collection of Revolutionary relics were exhibited. The souvenirs distributed were handsome painted cards, with the pictures of Colonial men and women.

Among the members present were Mrs. E. P. Steers, President; Miss Mary A. Phillips, Secretary; Mrs. John Rutherford Mathews, Mrs. John S. Berry, Mrs. Townsend C. Van Pelt, Mrs. John H. Washburn, Miss S. M. Westbrook, Miss Marie A. Dow, Miss Catherine Van Cortlandt Mathews, Mrs. S. Schenck, Mrs. Alfred Roe, Mrs. W. R. Bennett, and Mrs. Adolphus Bennett.

War Veterans at Mass.

The Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment attended in uniform the annual requiem mass for dead heroes yesterday morning in the chapel of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, at Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street. The Rev. Father Dougherty was the celebrant. The veterans were under command of Col. Lynch, and were escorted by Company I of the Sixty-ninth, with Capt. Charles Healey in command. There were about fifty old soldiers in line. After mass the veterans marched to Union Square, passing the monuments of Lincoln and Washington, and then had a collation at 62 East Fourth Street.

Frederic R. Coudert in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Frederic R. Coudert of New York delivered an impressive Washington's Birthday Address this evening to 5,000 persons, assembled in the Auditorium. He denounced war and advocated international arbitration as the only civilized and permanent method of settling disputes between nations. A chorus of 150 voices stirred the audience to a patriotic demonstration by singing National songs.

At noon, soon after Mr. Coudert's arrival from New York, with his son, a luncheon was given in his honor at the Union League Club, whose guest he was during the day.

Sing Sing Convicts Enjoyed It.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was observed as a holiday in Westchester County, all public offices and banks being closed.

A breakfast of country sausages and a dinner of lemon and ginger crackers with cheese was given to the convicts, all of which are delicacies which the prisoners enjoy on holidays. The men were also allowed to sing in their cells and exercise their lungs as much as they pleased for a certain time during the afternoon.

Mr. Cummings on Horace Greeley.

Amos J. Cummings lectured last evening in the Assembly Hall of the Institute, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, on "Horace Greeley." He traced the awkward, tow-headed lad through the vicissitudes of his life to his high position of editor in chief of The Tribune. Mr. Cummings's description of Mr. Greeley's peculiarities and eccentricities of character evoked considerable merriment, and the reading of his editorial in which he refused to appear before the Union League Club to explain his action in giving bail for Jefferson Davis, and arraigning those who summoned him as narrow-minded blockheads, who wanted to be useful in a good cause but did not know how, called forth much applause.

THE HOLIDAY ABROAD.

A Dinner in Paris, a Reception in London, and a Dance in Berlin.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The big flags of the American Embassy and Consulate General were out to-day, and red, white, and blue bunting was displayed from many American houses, both in the business and residential quarters.

The event of the day was the second dinner of the season given by the American University Club at the Hôtel Continental this evening. Some sixty or seventy persons were present, representing over a score of universities and colleges. The new British Ambassador, Sir Edmund Monson, (Oxford,) presided, and spoke to the sentiment, "Washington and the Mother Country." His excellent little speech was warmly applauded.

The other toasts and speakers were "Washington and the French Alliance," responded to by M. Joseph Fabre of the French Senate and the author of a popular essay on Washington; "Modern Journalism and the University Man," by M. de Blowitz, The London Times's correspondent; "The French Universities," by M. Ferdinand Brunetiere of the French Academy, who sails for New York on the 13th of next month; "The American Universities," by Prof. Adolph Cohn of Columbia University, and "France and the American Universities," by Baron Pierre de Conberbin, the founder of the French Historical Prize at Princeton. Consul General Morss was to have spoken to "The Civil Service and the University Graduate," but he was detained at Nice.

An original poem to Washington was read by Francis Viele Griffin, the young Franco-American poet, and the Chairman announced messages from President Patton of Princeton, President Eliot of Harvard, and Thomas F. Bayard, American Ambassador in London. The singing was led by Stephen M. Wirts and Joseph H. Hunt of Harvard.

Among the other gentlemen present were Vice Consul General MacLean, Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Morton Fullerton of The London Times Bureau; John Munroe, Prof. William M. Sloane, Theodore Tilton, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Henry Harrisse, the Columbus scholar; Messrs. Cachard and Peartree, the Paris representatives of Coudert Brothers; Dr. Clarke; J. J. Conway, editor of Galignani; Graham Jones of Chicago, and the Secretary of the club, Theodore Stanton of Cornell.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated by the American Society in London by a brilliant reception at the Hotel Cecil.

Ambassador Bayard, Mrs. Bayard, and their daughter received about 300 guests, including Lieutenant Commander Cowles, naval attaché of the embassy, and Mrs. Cowles; Col. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Welcome, President of the American Society, and Moncure D. Conway. After the reception supper was given.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Ambassador Uhl and Consul General De Kay attended a dance given to-night at the Kaiserhof in honor of Washington's Birthday. A fine musical selection was rendered, including well-known American airs.

THE HOLIDAY AT CORNELL

A Large Audience of Students and Visitors Assembled for the Ceremonies of Its Celebration.

LETTER FROM MAJOR M'KINLEY.

Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court Makes the Oration of the Day on Chief Justice Marshall and His Decisions.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 22.—A large audience of students and distinguished visitors gathered in the armory at Cornell University this morning for the ceremonies in celebration of Washington's Birthday. Over 1,000 invitations had been sent to distinguished members of the bar and other eminent men, and such an audience was assembled as has graced but a few occasions in the history of the university. President Schurman made a few introductory remarks.

President-elect McKinley, in a letter to President Schurman, said: "Next to the Declaration of Independence itself, Washington's Farewell Address is the richest heritage that has come down to us from the fathers of the Republic. It is not only a perfect analysis of the spirit of the Constitution, but it is a lofty appeal to true American patriotism, accompanied by words of solemn warning and advice, the wisdom of which has been increasingly demonstrated by added experience of each successive generation. I most strongly commend your proposition to celebrate the centennial of this great document by issuing a special edition for presentation to the students of Cornell University."

Andrew D. White presented portraits of six distinguished jurists, and the gift was accepted in a speech by F. M. Finch, Dean of the College of Law.

Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court delivered the oration of the day on Chief Justice Marshall. He began by pointing out that our Constitution, young as it is, has but one senior, that of Massachusetts, and is now as strong as ever, while dozens have gone to wreck in the European countries. The reason he found is that the framers were not theorists, but men laboring under stern necessity to meet existing conditions. Yet, revered as it is now, it was not acclaimed upon its birth. There was fear that the new Government would crush the independence of the States, and the contrary fear that it would be too weak to stand. When adopted, it was, as John Quincy Adams said, a "compromise extorted from the grinding necessities of a reluctant people."

"The Constitution adopted, to the unlearned mind it might appear that the work of founding the Government was then complete; that all disputed questions had been settled, and that nothing remained but to put it in motion. Nothing could be further from the truth; questions which had been settled were as nothing to those which remained unanswered. There was the Constitution in black and white, but how should it be construed? Liberally, to create a great and powerful Nation; or, strictly, to preserve the sovereignty of the States? It was felt from the first that the solution of all the problems connected with the construction of the Constitution must rest with the Supreme Court.

"During the first ten years the court gave only one important decision, and the States at once reversed that by Constitutional amendments. Then John Marshall was made Chief Justice. He became at once the guiding intellect of that great tribunal. Of the 1,106 opinions filed during his incumbency of thirty-four years, nearly one-half were delivered by Marshall himself, but his fame rests upon less than a score of his Constitutional decisions.

"In the very first of his Constitutional cases he laid down a principle which, though not entirely novel, has done more to perpetuate this Government than even the Constitution itself. That is, that courts of justice have the power to determine the validity of laws enacted by Congress, and to declare such as are passed in violation of the Constitution to be null and void. In no other country had this been attempted, and yet for the want of it more than one Constitution has been torn in shreds. In but one case since the court was organized has the country refused to acquiesce in its judgment, and out of that refusal grew the civil war, which soon followed. For once the people were wiser than the Judges."

Mr. Brown closed with a survey of those problems of accumulated and centralized capital in which, rather than as of old the problems of Constitutional law, he sees the stern centre of the future decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

CELEBRATION AT WESLEYAN.

Memorial Window Worth $300 Broken by a Salute.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 22.—After outwitting and outfighting the sophomores last night and keeping the old cannon in their possession for the midnight salute in honor of Washington's Birthday, the Wesleyan freshmen fired the National salute at 5 A. M., and then marched with the cannon to the campus for a wind-up celebration.

The cannon was fired once more, this time between Judd Hall and the library building, and the concussion broke one of the stained glass memorial windows in the library, which was worth about $300. The Faculty will call upon the students of the freshman class to subscribe enough to buy a new window.

CELEBRATION IN MORRISTOWN.

A Dinner Given by the Washington Association.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 22.—The Washington Association of this city held its annual celebration in honor of Washington to-day. The celebration consisted of dinner, served to the 360 present, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., after which exercises fitting to the day were held, one of the principal features of which was the reading of an article by William Nelson of Paterson, entitled "Alexander Hamilton in New Jersey."

Of the many distinguished men present, the following were noticed: Gen. J. W. Plume of Newark, Frank R. Stockton, the novelist; the Hon. William J. Magie of Elizabeth; George R. Gray, ex-Treasurer of the State; Gen. Fitz John Porter of Newark, Wheeler H. Peckham, William H. Corbin of Metuchen, Adrian Riker of Newark, Gen. W. H. Greene, James A. Webb of Madison, the Hon. John R. Emery, V. C., of Newark; James T. Pyle, John O. H. Pitney of Newark, Paul Revere, Emory McClintock of New York, L. Spencer Goble of New York, S. J. Meeker of Newark, W. H. Seward of New York, Henry White of East Orange, L. H. King of New York, ex-Governor of New Jersey George T. Werts, Chancellor Alexander T. McGill, Judge Garretson of Morris Plains, A. R. Whitney, E. Q. Keasby of Newark, Charles F. Cutler of New York, Wallace M. Scudder of Newark, Dr. C. G. Kipp of Newark, and Parker Simms of New York.

This association was organized in 1874, and since that time it has worked itself up to be one of the finest associations of the kind in the State, having the finest building and grounds and the finest collection of Colonial relics. The present membership is about 200, being for the most part the most aristocratic citizens of Morristown.

TWO BALLS AT LAKEWOOD.

Brilliant Entertainments at the Laurel and the Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 22.—Two brilliant balls at the Laurel-in-the-Pines and the Lakewood Hotel to-night closed the most crowded holiday ever known in the history of Lakewood. Elaborate decorations and distinguished guests and parties of young people made the balls the most notable this season. The cottagers enjoyed both affairs, going from one to the other.

Guests from New York at the Lakewood Hotel were C. M. Depew, Jr., Miss Hegeman, Miss Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harnett, Mrs. L. Givernaud, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Merrill, E. N. Tailer, F. J. Dieter, Mrs. M. M. Freedman, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bergh, the Misses Elliott, T. J. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. William Fleishman, the Misses Wedell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lyon, Miss Lyon, Thomas J. Dunne, and Patrick Jerome Gleason. Gen. and Mrs. James Jourdan came from Brooklyn.

Among-the-Pines guests from New York were Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Sands, Miss Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton L. Blair, Judge and Mrs. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wright, W. D. De La M. Van Norden, Miss Van Norden, Miss Talcott, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, Jr., Judge and Mrs. A. I. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fanshaw, Miss Fanshaw, Miss Elsie Porter, the Misses Schurck, John J. McLean, the Misses McLean, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Henderson, and Miss Henderson.

Mrs. Giff and Mrs. W. P. Mason had parties of young people from Brooklyn. That of Mrs. Mason included the Misses Van Arden.

H. H. Hanna, brother of Mark Hanna, and George Foster Peabody of New York were the guests of William E. Dodge at the Laurel-in-the-Pines.

There was also a holiday dance at the Palmer House, which has a full complement of the holiday visitors from New York and near-by cities.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL.

George Chase Explains Why It Desires Special Legislation.

George Chase writes to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES relative to the bill now pending in the State Legislature granting a special charter to the New York Law School. He desires that justice be done to that institution and resents the intimation that it is seeking to escape from the standard prescribed by the State Board of Regents. He says:

"The reason why the New York Law School desires a special charter is that it may be placed upon the same footing with other law schools. Heretofore its final examinations have been held by the Regents' examiners and its degrees have been conferred by the Regents, and this arrangement has not proved a desirable one. If the Faculties of all other law schools in the State are qualified to hold their final examinations without the aid or concurrence of the Regents' examiners, without injury being done to the cause of legal education, why may not the Faculty of the New York Law School enjoy the same privilege?"

With regard to the connection of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt with this application for a special charter, Mr. Chase explains that Albert B. Boardman of that firm has been a Trustee of the New York Law School since it was chartered in 1891.

HAD ROUGH OCEAN TRIPS.

The St. Paul One Day Late and the Adriatic Two Days Behind Time.

Rough passages were reported by the transatlantic steamships which arrived yesterday. The American Line stamship St. Paul came in a day late. Heavy seas rolled up by westerly gales deluged her decks throughout the voyage.

The Adriatic of the White Star Line was two days late, and her passengers had stories to tell of such a shaking up as they wish never again to experience. The steamship was compelled to lay to for several hours on one day.

Among the St. Paul's passengers were Admiral Dubassoff of the Russian Navy, bound for the Japanese station; F. de la Fontagne, Robert M. Hooper, ex-United States Vice Consul at Paris; Alfred Clayton Jackson, United States Consul at Stuttgart; Lieut. Volkoff, Mrs. M. Salvini, (Maud Dixon,) widow of Alexander Salvini; Capt. Albert W. Money, Capt. David Vance, Walter Smedley, W. E. Park, and F. Langdale.

On the Adriatic were G. E. Evans, Dr. and Mrs. R. Hay, A. J. Johnston, B. W. Reddy, W. J. Stocker, H. G. Walcott, and Luke J. Wilson.

Ten sacks of East India mail arrived on the Adriatic from Liverpool. They were transferred at Quarantine to the disinfecting steamboat James W. Wadsworth, and were subjected to the usual disinfection.

A LONG CRIMINAL RECORD.

"Old Chauncey" Died, at 72, in the Penitentiary.

Chauncey Johnson, or "Old Chauncey," a criminal of the "sneak" class, whose police record covers many entries in blotters, died Sunday of consumption in the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary. His loss of liberty for the last time was due to the larceny of a pocketbook from a customer in a West Twenty-third Street store last November. Although his portrait is in the Rogues' Gallery, and in spite of his notoriety, his pseudonym of Brown kept him unidentified until Dec. 2, when Detective Sergeant Cuff recognized him as he was about to be sentenced, in the Court of General Sessions. He was sent to prison for one year.

Johnson was seventy-two years old. Once he was a bookkeeper. He began a criminal career as a housebreaker. His first sentence was forty-five years ago, for burglary. He had broken into a Reade Street silk warehouse. As soon as he was again free, he had a hand in the robbery of the Hatters' Bank, at Bristol, Conn. His sentence was five years in prison. About $36,000 of the amount stolen from the bank was recovered. Next time he was free he had chosen sneak thieving as a specialty.

Rightly or wrongly, a score of daring office and bank robberies, between 1862 and 1871, have been charged to Johnson. In nearly every instance he either escaped conviction or managed his work so adroitly that it was impossible to secure evidences of his guilt. His first big venture was with the smart criminal, "Dutch" Heinrichs. They followed the President of the Central National Bank to his office, noted where he placed $125,000 in bonds, and swiftly and noiselessly secured the package. His last theft of importance ended his career as a high-art thief. In endeavoring to steal a package of several thousand dollars in money, placed by a guest in the safe of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Johnson went behind the desk, where there were three clerks, secured the booty, and would have escaped but for a waste-paper basket over which he stumbled. This exploit kept him in prison until 1878.

Since then Johnson had been arrested a dozen times here, in Boston, and in Philadelphia for petty depredations of the class known in police parlance as "clothes-line" cases. He became poor and of no account as a criminal, and in the last ten years was no doubt in greater comfort when in prison than at liberty.

Pure Oil Company Officers Elected.

Stockholders of the Pure Oil Company of New Jersey met at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City yesterday, and elected these Directors: Michael Murphy, Philadelphia; C. P. Collins, Bradford, Penn.; J. W. Lee, Pittsburg, Penn.; Peter Thoobold, Oil City, Penn.; T. R. Westcott, Titusville, Penn.; Lewis Emery, Jr., Bradford, Penn.; Hugh King, New York; and J. C. Anderson, New Jersey.

The Directors subsequently elected these officers: President—J. W. Lee; Vice President—Michael Murphy; Treasurer—Hugh King.

Child Run Over and Fatally Hurt.

Nora Flannigan, four years old, of 286½ Sixth Street, Jersey City, while playing with other children in front of her home yesterday, was run over by a truck and fatally injured. Both of her legs were broken, and she was also hurt internally. The other children narrowly escaped a similar fate. Frederick Kathmeyer, the truck driver, whipped up his horses in an effort to get away, but was overhauled and arrested at the Pavonia Ferry by an officer of the bicycle squad.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF PARTY WALL.—Louis Spero contracted with Katherine Schultz for the exchange of real estate, he agreeing to convey to her the premises 530 East Twelfth Street. She objected because that building had no wall on its westerly side, its beams being inserted in the easterly wall of the building adjoining on the west, and was dependent on that wall for support. Spero brought suit in the Supreme Court for specific performance of the contract, and on the trial it appeared that for thirty years the building and wall had stood in the same condition and that during that time the plaintiff and his grantors had used the westerly wall. The plaintiff insisted that by the mere use of the wall for beams of his house during the statutory period, his claim had ripened into a title by adverse possession, and that the wall must now be regarded as a party wall. The Appellate Division, by a divided court, has affirmed a judgment given for the defendant. Justice O'Brien, whose opinion is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Patterson, holds that the rule of law does not go so far as to require the owner of the land to assert exclusive ownership in the wall during the statutory period in order to prevent the rights of the beam owner from ripening into title to the wall by adverse possession. "Undoubtedly," Justice O'Brien says, "if it had been shown that the houses were originally owned by one person, and had been built together, then, upon the authorities referred to by Mr. Justice Ingraham, the presumption that the wall was a party wall would arise. Where, however, it does not appear but that they had different owners, and were built at different times, the mere fact that a person had inserted beams of his house in his neighbor's wall, unless it is shown to have been done by permission or under an agreement, or has been acquiesced in in such a way as to give a presumptive right, does not thereby make it a party wall." The title tendered is therefore held not to have been marketable. Justice Ingraham gives a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice Williams.

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FRAUD UPON A SURETY.—Among the clients of Herman Frank to whom he owed money when he absconded, about two years ago, were Minnie Rothschild and her daughter Edna, he having received, in 1887, from Clara Feldman of New Haven, Conn., about $5,000 for investment for their benefit, under his agreement to pay the interest to the beneficiaries. Shortly after receiving the money, Frank gave Mrs. Feldman a certificate that he had invested the fund in two pieces of property in Brooklyn, which he specified. He paid the interest on the fund down to Jan. 1, 1895. In 1894 the Rothschilds were not satisfied to have the fund in Frank's hands without some security, and he, after repeated promises and after the matter had been placed in the hands of a lawyer, gave a bond executed by himself and Moritz Brockman, conditioned for the faithful performance by him of the terms of the trust. Frank told Brockman, to induce him to sign the bond, that it did not amount to anything at all; that it was perfectly secured by two bonds and mortgages in Brooklyn, and that it was only a matter of form. In a suit by the Rothschilds to recover upon the bond, it was conceded that these moneys were never invested by Frank in bonds and mortgages. The trial court gave judgment in favor of Brockman on the ground that there was no consideration for the giving of the bond; that it was procured by the fraud of Frank, and under a mutual mistake of fact between the beneficiaries and Brockman. The Appellate Division has now reversed the judgment. Justice Williams, giving the opinion, says that the bond being under seal, a good consideration would be presumed, and proof that Brockman received no consideration for executing it was not enough. Forbearance and postponement of action by the beneficiaries were a sufficient consideration to support the bond. The plaintiffs were not parties to the fraud practiced upon Brockman to induce him to become surety, and they were entitled to recover the penalty of the bond.

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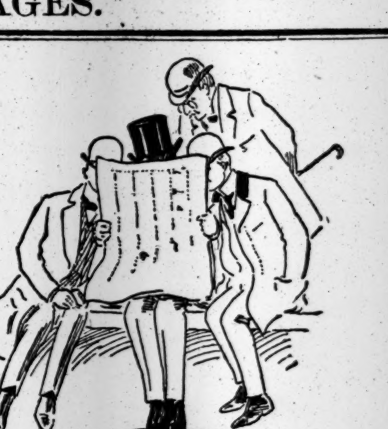
THE "ATMOSPHERE" OF A TRIAL AS BEARING UPON THE WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE.—Anton Shrade secured a verdict in his favor on the trial of his suit against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for injuries received while attempting to board a Third Avenue car, in August, 1894. The question presented upon the trial was whether the car had stopped when the plaintiff attempted to get on board of it, and was injured by the sudden starting of it before he was able to get his footing upon the car, or whether he attempted to board the car while it was in motion, and was thrown down and hurt. The trial Judge, on the coming in of the verdict, set it aside because it was against the weight of evidence. The Appellate Division, by a divided court, now upholds the decision below. In passing upon the question brought up for review, whether upon the whole case it had been made to appear that the trial Judge erred in setting aside the verdict, Justice Rumsey, who gives the prevailing opinion, says the appellate court labors under peculiar disadvantages. "Upon paper, and especially when reduced to a narrative form," Justice Rumsey said, "the testimony of one witness is just as good as the testimony of another; but upon the trial, as all know, this is far different. The testimony there given has not undergone any process of expurgation. The trial Judge and the jury hear it from the mouth of the witnesses. They see the witness as he gives it; they notice the manner in which he answers the question; his intelligence, the interest which he shows in the result of the case; the emphasis which he gives to the answer that he makes; his way of testifying, whether he is a swift witness, or whether he carefully testifies only to those things which he himself has observed. All these things, which are apparent as the testimony is given and constitute what has often been called the atmosphere of the trial, are essential, if not infallible, aids to enable one hearing the testimony to conclude where the truth lies. * * * The burden of proof is upon the plaintiff. To sustain it he gives his own testimony and that of one other witness, who is, to say the least, somewhat contradicted and discredited by his own cross-examination. On the other hand is presented the testimony of five witnesses, four of whom at least are entirely disinterested; all of whom had an opportunity to see the occurrence which is the subject of examination, and every one of them testifies positively to facts which contradict the testimony of the plaintiff's witnesses." Justice Williams and Patterson dissented from the conclusion that a new trial should be had.

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LIABILITY OF CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—A suit by the Camp Manufacturing Company to hold Job M. Reamer and others, Directors of a corporation, liable for an indebtedness to plaintiff because they had failed to file a report as required by the stock corporation law, was held by Justice Russell of the Supreme Court not to be sustainable, because the obligation of the Directors was secondary, and that it was necessary for the plaintiff to exhaust its remedy at law against the principal debtor, before resort could be had to the Directors individually. The Appellate Division by Justice Patterson has now reversed this ruling, deciding that it was not necessary first to obtain judgment against the corporation before suing the Directors.

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LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Francis T. Walton, who in 1894 was lessee of the Grand Hotel in this city at a yearly rental of $51,000, made a general assignment for creditors to Charles L. Walton on Jan. 2, 1894. A monthly installment of the rent was due on Jan. 1, the day before the assignment was executed. The assignee entered into possession and continued to operate the hotel until the 29th of the same month, when, having paid no rent, he was dispossessed. On the 27th of January the assignee sold certain portions of the assigned property to Robert Stafford and others, the hotel landlords, for $811.16. In a suit by the assignee against Stafford to recover this sum, the defendants set up a counter claim for the January rent, and the court gave judgment in their favor for the difference, $3,014, subject to the opinion of the Appellate Division. That tribunal, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, has now decided that the counter claim should be dismissed, and that plaintiff should have judgment for $811.16. The Court says the assignee had an election to accept or decline the lease, and upon his acceptance of it, his liability was the liability of his assignor's estate. He was therefore liable only upon such covenants as matured during the period of his possession. The January rent having accrued the day before the lease was assigned, the assignor as such was charged with no primary liability for its payment upon his assumption of the lease. That was a debt of the assignor provable as such against the estate. As a matter of fact, the 1st day of January fell on Sunday, and the obligation accrued on the day the assignment was made, but as this was not proved on the trial, the appellate court decided it could take no notice of it.



Have to risk spoiling you to make sure that with the new Spring there's nothing in stock but new goods.

To-day, Spring overcoats—blacks, browns, tans, oxford, and gray; silk-lined, $15; young men's sizes, $12.

Were $25, $28 and $30.

Serge-lined, $10; young men's sizes, $8.

Were $15 to $22.

And still as good a chance as ever of saving $5 to $15 on a Spring suit.

Sacks and cutaways, $12; young men's sizes, $10.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

A well-dressed man interested the many persons on Court Street, at the Joralemon Street crossing, in Brooklyn, the other day. He was in the middle of the street picking up pieces of glass, which appeared to be part of a large cheap bottle. He picked up as many pieces as he could hold at one time, carried them to a can for receiving rubbish standing on the corner, went back for more, and continued doing so until he had picked up the last piece. His disinterested labors particularly attracted the attention of two men. "I never saw a man do a thing of that kind before," said one of them. "I don't know of but one class of men that would do it," returned the other, "but I think almost any horseman would pick up a piece of glass which would endanger horses' feet."

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In a naturalist's window up-town are several large, flat, square boxes, which contain what is marked: "California souvenirs." In the centre of each box is a horned toad, and the four corners are ornamented by four unpleasant looking creatures, respectively a scorpion, a centipede, a tarantula, and a "trap-door" spider.

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The driver of a delivery wagon displayed considerable ingenuity, and at the same time a new idea for some onlookers, the other day. At Fulton Street and Broadway his horse fell. Despite the animal's struggles, it was unable to arise, and the driver got down from his seat to lend assistance. He went to the animal's head and, instead of endeavoring to lift it up, he clasped his hands over the head and bore down. The horse, feeling itself steadied, put forth an effort and regained its hind legs. Then it was easy. It was all done so quickly that before the onlookers were aware of it the wagon was proceeding down Broadway.

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"I have an unusual grievance—too much politeness in the street cars," says a woman. "If I bow to any one as I enter the car or to some one who is entering, a man immediately changes seats and makes room for us—the person to whom I bow and myself—to sit together. As he does this obviously, it is impossible, without rudeness, not to take the seat he has vacated, and I am forced into a tête-à-tête with a person who may be a very slight acquaintance, or even some one who is personally disagreeable to me."

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A Maiden Lane jeweler, having completed a diamond necklace ordered, and to cost the customer $25,000, was sufficiently pleased with the ornament to take it home to show his wife. Jewelers grow familiar with valuable gems and handle them carelessly. This man was no exception. He had the necklace put up in a nice little package, which he carried in his hand, and placed beside him on the seat in the elevated train. He became absorbed in his paper and all thought of the necklace beside him slipped his mind until, as he was leaving the car, a woman who had been sitting beside him, called his attention to the package left on the seat. "She would never have guessed what it contained," he thought to himself a little grimly as he picked up the necklace and left the car.

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The initials "G. W." in connection with sundry small hatchets, large cherries, and little cherry tree branches, adorned the tops of bonbon boxes in many confectioners' places yesterday. At the Margaret Louisa Home, connected with the Young Woman's Christian Association, where many of the young women employed in up-town offices take luncheon, each table was decorated with small flags, each having seven stars; and to each guest was presented a small flag before she left the dining room.

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There is apparently no limit to the accommodation given to a customer or to a desired customer in some stores, and the men's large furnishing shops are particularly noticeable for their efforts to please. A man went into an establishment of this kind to find a ready-made coat. Nothing suited him exactly, but the courteous clerk was not going to lose a customer. "You are not suited now," he said, "but you might be if you should see one of the coats alone. Now, you can take one of them, wear it to-morrow, and next day, if you like; then, if it is not satisfactory, we will exchange it or refund your money."

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Maggie had never heard of George Washington until yesterday. She is a domestic employed in an up-town apartment house, where she has spent most all of her time since she came to this country from Ireland eight months ago. The janitor of the building informed her early yesterday morning that she must take in coal enough to last until to-day, because he was going to celebrate Washington's birthday. "Please, ma'am, who's Washington?" asked Maggie of her mistress an hour or so later. The statement of a few historical facts which followed failed to thoroughly enlighten Maggie, although she seemed to be greatly impressed with the importance of the person whose birthday the janitor proposed to celebrate. "Washington was the father of his country, Maggie," volunteered a member of the family. "The father of this country? Oh, my, my. What a big man he must be. Does he live here?" When informed that Washington had been dead a great many years, that he was a great General, and the first President of the United States, Maggie asked impulsively, "And was it Washington that owned the American eagle?" "Well, not exactly," was the reply, "but he was the man who drove the British out of this country." At this remark Maggie's countenance brightened, and she exclaimed with animation: "Oh, now I understand. He was the St. Patrick of America."

Passengers Booked for the Spree.

Among the passengers booked for the North German Lloyd steamship Spree, which will sail to-day for Southampton and Bremen, are the Rev. and Mrs. Charles R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. Henle, Dr. W. P. Loth, Charles F. Perry, Charles G. Rathgen, and Mr. and Mrs. Garret T. Ryan.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Bits of Orientalism.

The whirligig of fashion is bringing them more than ever into favor this season.

Drapery stuffs that suggest the most fascinating cosey corners—very new and very decorative. Teak divans and chairs—picturesque bits, on which the Burmese wood carver himself has coaxed leaves and flowers, grotesque spirits and elves. Little octagonal Turkish tables for the tea things, and a dozen other uses that you will discover.

If you care to feel proud of your furniture,

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

JAEGER

The Standard Underwear of the World.

OUR MAIN RETAIL STORE
REMOVED TO
16 WEST 23rd STREET,
near Fifth Avenue.
DR. JAEGER'S
SANITARY WOOLEN SYSTEM CO.

THE STUDENTS OF NEW YORK.

REPORT OF THE REGENTS' EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT.

A Greater Volume of Work Done than in Any Previous Year of Its History—Classical Studies Becoming Popular.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The report of the examination department of the State Board of Regents for 1896 shows that 913,500 question papers were printed for use in the examinations, and that 5,000 bulletins, containing 363 different papers, or 1,815,000 question papers, were also required, making a total of 2,728,500.

Statistics in the report of 1896 show a greater volume of work than for any other year in the history of the examination department. Nearly 400,000 answer papers were written, and nearly 300,000 were received at the department and rated by university examiners.

An examination of the statistics shows an astonishing growth in the number of those taking classical studies. In the first year, in Latin alone there was an increase in 1896 of 1,304. The increase in Latin and Greek subjects shows conclusively that the present system of electives, with balanced courses, leads inevitably to an increase in the popularity of classical studies.

There has been a growth in six years of 66 per cent. in the number of studies completing the requirements for admissions to high schools, of 132 per cent. in the number completing high-school courses, and of 148 per cent. in the number completing high-school courses equivalent to graduation in 1889.

The report says:

"There has been a growth in secondary education which is without a parallel. Since 1893 there has been a growth of 406, or of nearly 28 per cent., in the number of law students. In 1895 there were 8,950 law students in the United States. New York State, therefore, according to these figures, has about 21 per cent. of all the law students in the United States. Since 1893 there has been an increase of 480, or nearly 15 per cent., in the number of medical students in New York State. In 1895 there were 22,887 medical students in the United States. New York, therefore, according to these figures, has nearly 17 per cent. of such students. Since 1893 there has been an increase of 1,897, or of more than 60 per cent., in the number of dental students. In 1895 there were 5,347 dental students in the United States. New York State has about 10 per cent. of this number of students."

The report further says:

"New York's leadership in all that pertains to professional education cannot be questioned. She is serving more and more as a model in all parts of the United States where efforts are made to advance the standards of admission to professional life. It is singular that both in preliminary education and in terms of professional study, dentistry and veterinary medicine stand higher than law. About one-third of all the law schools in the United States have declared for a three years' course for the LL. B. degree, and in this third are included two-thirds of the degree-conferring law schools in New York State. It is strange that until quite recently comparatively little attention has been paid to the necessity for the better education of the lawyer. Schools of medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine require a course of three and four years, and also a degree for admission to the licensing examination. The LL. B. degree is not necessary for admission to the bar, but it should stand for scholarship. The recent action of leading law schools in the United States shows wonderful growth in this direction."

MAKES LIGHT OF A BOYCOTT.

Mrs. Freitag Proposes to Run Her Bakery to Suit Herself.

Mrs. Freitag, who owns the boycotted bakery at 1,634 Second Avenue, is showing more pluck and courage in fighting an autocratic, unreasonable union than many a business man in similar circumstances. She said yesterday: "There is going to be one boss in this establishment, and I am that boss. No union can dictate to me."

Her appearance confirms her assertion. She is fairly tall, with broad shoulders, and is compactly built. She is also good looking, and her gray eyes have an expression of determination.

Mrs. Freitag was boycotted by the bakers' union because she refused to take back a workman whom she had discharged. He had annoyed the kitchen girls and was impertinent to her when she ordered him out.

"They thought they'd frighten me easily because I am a woman," Mrs. Freitag said, "but they found themselves mistaken, and now that all the union men are out of the bakery they will have to stay out, as I have hired a better set of men in their places. They make better bread."

"The union tried to play tricks on me by keeping me waiting until night when bakers begin work, and then force me to take the discharged men back and make me sign a contract.

"The officers of the union first called all my men out on strike, and when I got some non-union men, they put pickets and frightened some of them away. In the evening they came with a contract, which they wanted me to sign. It contained all sorts of demands, and I asked for time to consider it, but they refused, and kept up the strike. I did as well as I could with what men I had that night, and got a full set the next day, and I have them still.

"The strikers have since asked me to take them back, but I told them that as they had left me in the lurch when I needed them they would have to stay out of my place.

"Since then the union has been boycotting me. They have succeeded in taking away a couple of grocers whom I supplied with bread, but I'll get them back again."